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SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

WONDERFUL SAGACITY OF SWALLOWS.

Suggested by Cuvier, and dedicated to the Churches in which "the Sparrow hath founded her a nest."

TO EDITORS, LOVERS AND POLITICIANS.

BY REV. J. W. ROGERS.

[Cuvier, in his Natural History, says that a cocksparrow took possession of a swallow's nest in the eaves of his own house; and when the owners returned in warm weather from the South of France, they seemed for a while disconcerted, and debated the matter on his roof for a considerable time, then flew away, but soon returned, each with a claw full of mud, and darting to the stolen nest, daubed it up and buried the cocksparrow within. They then proceeded to build quietly above him.]

With grey eyes and crooked bill,
The owl was on the barn-top still,
And the soft dawning
Of the early morning
Scarce revealed him in its grey;
While, with scythe swung high,
Time paused in the sky
To smell his new-mown hay.

"Cuckoo," "cuckoo," "tu-whit," "tu-whoo,"
"Tu, tu, tu, tu," "tu," "tu," "tu-ree,"
Sounded from many a tree,
As were able
Little throats to cry,
(For Spring was nigh,)
And the red maple
Looked up to the sky.

Down like an arrow flew a sparrow
To a swallow's nest, therein to rest;
And when on twittering wing,
Lured by the breath of Spring,
The swallow came,
That sparrow crouched within,
All conscious o[f] him,
But without shame.

Then with swallows' words
Chattered those little birds
A minute or two—
Away, away they flew:
Then came back with mud,
Throwing it "thud," "thud,"
Till they had stopped the door
Forever more,
And sepulchred within
That sparrow with his sin.

The owl laughed out "whoo-whoo, whoo-whoo,"
And the birds on every tree
Giggled "he-he," "he-he"
While the eagle screamed from the west,
"Thus shall every sparrow rest
That steals the wandering swallow's nest."

But the swallow mounted high,
Twittering full merrille,
And built another in the sky—
Built it midst the stars of even,
Blossoming forevermore—
Built it in the eaves of heaven,
Where sparrows cannot soar.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

ELMWOOD—TWILIGHT.

Where my angel-girl is sleeping
In her lowly, dreamless bed;
Twilight shades are o'er me creeping,
And the dewy rain is weeping,
Still I linger near the dead.

That which seems in yon dark willow
But the evening zephyr's sigh,
Float across this grassy pillow,
Echoing from the far off billow
Of celestial harmony.

Voices of the dead are stealing
O'er my spirit; from above,
Forms of beauty are revealing;
Songs of ecstacy are pealing
From the cloudless home of love.

Treasures of my heart's affection,
Lost forever to me here,
Safe are ye in Christ's protection:
And how blessed the reflection
That we'll meet in yonder sphere.

Oh, then, hush the dark repining—
Dry the sad, the bitter tear;
They who round my heart are twining,
High in glory now are shining,
Grieve no more their absence here.

JULIA.

ADDRESS

Read at Centre Hill, Miss., on the 22d of July, 1868.

BY ALBERT PIKE.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST SUNDAY.]

The Tree continues to grow, though the leaves fall and rot about its roots. The men and the women of the past ages have not only worked, thought, invented, written for us, but they have died for us. They builded the old great cities of the world; the men of Italy and England still travel on the roads made by the Romans. They have bequeathed us inventions to which the science of this age has added and is adding others for the coming ages. They died, leaving to us as legacies their poetry, phylosophy and religions, their tenets of morality, the laws embodied in Codes, Institutes, Pandects, Treatises, and the Common and Statute law. When there have been religious persecutions, women as well as men have preferred martyrdom to abnegation of their faith, and they have also been the martyrs of human liberty. If the cause of truth and freedom should require it, surely the men of the South can die with as much constancy as Madame Roland and Hipolita of Columbia.

The human beings of the Past also devised us their bodies. Not a particle of any human body that ever lived has been destroyed. Mouldering away in the earth, or burned by fire, every atom has returned to the elements from which it came, to enter into other bodies; and ours are perhaps in part composed of particles that have belonged to others, perhaps to many in succession. It may be that in ours are some that once, for a time, composed parts of those of Socrates, of Cromwell, or the English Kings, of the martyrs and the persecutors, the Tyrant and the Prisoner, the Pontiff and the penitent woman kneeling at the altar, the murderer and his victim, Alva or William of Orange, Cicero or Cæsar. So that, if our bodies were ourselves, we should literally be, in part, the same persons as those whose bodies have furnished in part the materials for ours.

And who can say what real identity between them and us may not exist, by virtue of the sympathies or forces inhering in those particles, or caused by them, on entering into new combinations! It is said that there is electricity enough in a drop of water, to shatter the globe. Who knows what forces may be in the atoms, or that they may not be permanently affected by the souls, of whose bodies they once formed a part? Contagion and infection are the results of some unknown quality or power communicated to such particles. May not those which were of the bodies of Herod, of Henry the Eighth and Louis the Fifteenth, still continue infected, into whatever new combinations they enter? Who understands the mysterious phenomena of the cholera? May not the vices of men be also causes of moral epidemics; and thus the excellence or baseness of one age bless or curse the future generations?

The excellence or baseness, the honor or treachery, the courage or cowardice, of a race are hereditary. The characteristics of race, indeed, seem to be indelible. The Norman and the Saxon are continually reproduced. The Hebrew and the Zingari remain unchanged. The Arab of to-day is the Arab of three thousand years ago. The negro is now what he was in the days of Sesostris. If isolated individuals of that low race improve, it is by the intermixture of white blood, or by imitation, like the Apes. The wars of races are continually repeated, and antipathies of races never die. They become diseased, also, dwarfed in body and soul, stunted and emaciated, by luxury, indolence and vices, or by the loss of self-respect that is the consequence of abject compliances with the demands of tyranny, and base submissions as the price of safety. We may submit to force, and wait with silent patience for the day of deliverance to come; but if we crouch to receive the lash, like whipped hounds, deny our faith, and become the tame creatures and useful instruments of our oppressors, we become a degenerate branch of a great race, unworthy of its ancestral glories, and had better die than live. From such an ignominy a people never recovers. It is the suicide of the race.

Thus we are all parts of one whole, injured by the vices, and benefited by the virtues of those who have gone before us. They lived that we in due time might be born, and to prepare the way for us. They died to make room for us. The old Brahmins represented God as a Trinity,—the Destroyer, as well as the Creator and the Preserver, or Continuer. Death is everywhere the Source of Life. If the old trees never fell, there would be no room for the young ones to grow; and the great branching oaks, on which the eagles fold their wings, and with which the tempest wrestles in vain, only grow alone, those that sprang up near them, if any, having died young. The death of the parents is the life of the children. We all begin to die as soon as we are mature. This is the law of our being; but our high privilege and the excellence of our nature consist chiefly in this, that we can voluntarily accept the sacrifice of suffering or death for others.

Adversity developes the capacity for self-sacrifice, and makes it common. When the early Christians worshipped together in the catacombs, and died together in the amphitheatre, the bond of brotherhood was strong, as it was meant to be. Then, one died for another, and each was always ready to die for all. Among those who are few in number, adversity and persecution increase the cohesion of brotherhood. The sand hardens into rock under the pressure of the ocean, and is chrystalized by the intense heat of the earth's great bosom. As proselytes multiplied, the cohesion was weakened, and prosperity destroyed it altogether. For many centuries it has not existed at all, among those of rival sects, and it hardly exists, to-day, between those who worship at the same altar.

In the prosperous days of nations, the sympathies of men fall asleep, and the feeling of brotherhood among them, if it burns at all, is cold and evanescent as the pale fires of the Northern Lights. Every man pursues his own selfish course, of ambition, business, or pleasure. The rude, unmannerly crowd on a Northern steamboat, pushing, jostling, crowding, each eager to be the first to spring on shore, the low vulgarity and ill breeding thinly covered by the cracked veneering of pretence and the "deportment" of valets and chambermaids, are a fair type of the society of a shoddy Republic, with its cheap jewelry and gaudy ostentation; and disregard of the feelings and comfort and interest of others was too much a failing, of even our own people, in the palmy days of cotton, tobacco, rice, sugar and negroes, when the ambition of every planter was to make a larger crop than his neighbor, and the last thing he thought of was how he could most faithfully dispense the means that God had loaned him in trust, for the benefit of the wards of the Great Court of Heaven's Chancery. Then, to overreach and circumvent, and spin the spider's webs of chicanery, and thrive by others' undoing, were the trades and common crafts of the men who chiefly attained respectability; and one rose by planting his foot on the head of another. Everywhere one met the Pharisee and the Publican, and the good Samaritan nowhere.

In adversity, and amid crosses and calamities, all this is almost certain to change. There is, latent in the human heart, like calorie or electricity, a perennial spring of devotedness and self-sacrifice for others; and those whom adversity does not so far benefit as to make them aware of the existence of this spring, and persuade them to live less for themselves and more for others, are of too sordid or too selfish a nature to deserve to be improved by the discipline of God. It is unfortunately true that in a Republic's periods of prosperity, it is men like these whom the people prefer to select to be the recipients of honors; but Adversity strips the robes of the stage from Governors and Senators, to whom nothing is of value except that which may help to secure them office,—neither consistency nor a gentleman's honor, nor fidelity to comrades in danger and persecuted, nor loyalty to the State, which with a mistaken fondness made them all that they were when calamity came upon her.

These false traitors are few, and to be found rarely among the common people who toil to live; but among those whom political office is Heaven, and to whom private life the Courts of Purgatory; and among those men of wealth who build in their houses altars to Mammon, and upon them sacrifice patriotism, charity and generosity, remain in the enemy's lines during a war, and thrive by the distresses of their own people, trading in cotton or plying other profitable and knavish avocations, until peace returns, and then, clad in broadcloth, and crowned with an aureole of eminent respectability, see unmoved the Confederate soldier with his empty sleeve, who scorns to beg, and the orphans of the dead heroes of the people whom they robbed, and sneer and sniff at any attempt of the oppressed to free themselves from the yoke of oppression.

These men are as necessary as the venomous reptiles, or God would not have created them. They serve a purpose in the economy of creation; for they disgust the generous and the young with the deformity of selfishness and egotism, and make honest poverty content with its lot.

Except to such men as these, God's discipline of adversity is beneficial. It compresses the people together, as it were, and makes them sympathize more with the fears and hopes, the sorrows and the sadness of each other. They become more thoughtful, more compassionate, more tolerant. Old friendships that had become mere acquaintanceships are revived, and the old enmities seem never to have existed. All are eager to serve the Commonwealth, dearer to them in her reverses than in her days of pride and glory; and thousands discover that they are capable of suffering and sacrifice for the sake of their fellows and the State.

All the sympathies of humanity awake, and with them its antipathies, which make the people scorn and despise those who counsel the country for dishonor, in the hope of finding baseness profitable; and are even willing that she shall pledge her faith, with mental reservation that, upon the first convenient opportunity she will break it. These are the Prophets of Baal, whom God and all good men detest.

"War is not always and altogether an evil. It sometimes restores the brotherhood of men or States, in letters of fire." When men are seated in their pleasant places, inclined to ease and indolence, or when they are hurrying after wealth, pulling down those above, kicking lower those below, crowding from the pavement those by their side, trampling on and over those who fall, then, as Baalzebub is Emperor, and as there is no longer any God's World, but only the Devil's World, war is the sharp discipline that admonishes men, like the rod of a severe, just father. It is the hurricane that brings the elemental equilibrium, and sweeps away the pestilential miasma of which the sick State languishes. There is greater brotherhood in the common dangers of the field, in the camp and bivouac, than in the peaceful quiet homes, where the sword is sheathed, and in the great temples of the law, justice alone decides controversies.

I do not know that I have made very manifest to you the drift and connection of much that I have said. I fear that in following my own thoughts, and rather communing with myself than addressing you, I have more than once led you astray, and we have lost ourselves together.

I mean to say, that it is perhaps better for the South that she was defeated in her great struggle for independence. I think that her people needed the discipline of adversity and the chastening of calamity; and that they would have been spoiled by victory. You do not need to be told how over-confident and vain-glorious we were at the commencement of the war, nor how we overrated ourselves and undervalued the enemy. I greatly doubt whether we were fit for independence; and whether, to fit us for it, we did not need the very discipline through which we are now passing, and the terrible lessons of the war. Victory, fostering as it always does, the spirit of vain-glory, the desire to oppress the vanquished, the base spirit of cowardly revenge, might have sunk us to the level to which it has sunken our victors. The consequences of defeat are partly good and partly evil; but the good preponderates: for misfortune ennobles and exalts the soul that does not yield to discouragement and despair.

It is then, as I have said, that all the great latent sympathies of Humanity awaken, differences of opinion disappear, and men disinterestedly devote themselves to the service of the Commonwealth, speaking boldly the truth and doing manfully all that duty demands, at whatever risk of bonds or of the scaffold. Then the people, wiser than when prosperous, turn reverentially to their wise and great men, and demand that they shall become their leaders. Then Providence raises up great men and sets them in the places that are theirs by Divine right; and so, at last, by arms or peaceful revolution, deliverance comes.

We need not fear that we shall be maligned by History, or misjudged by Posterity. We shall not always be called rebels or traitors. Clarendon wrote the "History of the Great Rebellion," but History has reversed the decision. The History of the late Civil war will not always be written by partizans. By and by there will be for us a Tacitus or a Macauley.

And if any people hereafter attempt to subjugate another, as civilized as itself, without just cause, or if one portion of a people compel by arms another portion to relinquish an attempt to win political independence, the failure of the attempt will have been permitted by God, for the ruin of those who win, and seem to be justified by success. The example will ever after stand as a warning to the world. If, in such a war, the invaders should license their troops to plunder and to murder, History, no longer written by parasites, or dedicated with cringing servility to Kings, or lying to gratify the vanity or the hatreds of a people, or becoming the hired apologist for National crimes, will not fail to record the whole for the benefit of posterity.

For God has given to the oppressed, not only the voice and the pen, but the press, that they may be heard by the world, and have reversal of the judgments rendered by the oppressor, whose victory avails him nothing, so long as he cannot conquer free thought and stifle speech and manacle the press. When man could but speak to man with the voice, the thoughts of no one could reach more than a few of his fellow creatures, those immediately around him; and his words, even when registered in the memory, soon faded away. Thoughts fell and died like the leaves; floated, fainting, away, like the songs of the birds; vanished, like the short-lived colors painted by the setting sun on the shifting clouds. But now Thought has all the world for its audience; and the Hermit in his cell, the Thinker in his chamber, or the Statesman in his cabinet, may send his Thoughts throughout the Universe, and the appeal of Truth against Falsehood be heard by all men of all races.

The South has won immortal glory in arms. Now let her encourage her sons to gather laurels in the fields of literature. Wealth and honor consist in more than territory. A pin's head covers Athens, on the map of the Globe; Russia spreads over vast regions of Europe and Asia. Yet, in its influence on the human intellect, and human destinies, what is Russia compared to Athens? Small States, friendly with each other, are better governed, more prosperous and more happy, than great Empires; and gain more splendid and enduring glories by the inspirations of the intellect and the arts, as Athens did, than Rome in her long career of victory gained by arms.

We may appeal by our literature to wise and good men, and even to the common people, of all nations, and thus at last obtain justice and make our enemies infamous. By pursuing the arts of peace, and by the training of sorrow, we shall become wiser, greater, gentler. God will not weary of teaching our people wisdom, nobleness of soul and loving-kindness, by the sharp trials of calamity. These will endure or be renewed, until they have done their work. They continue, because they have not effected their purpose. They will not cease, until *we* cease to walk in the old, evil and foolish ways. No portion of the world will always be in darkness; and no National crime will always go unpunished. No great crime is without its consequences, of a magnitude commensurate with itself. To establish military despotisms over freemen, and to make the negro the equal of the white man, and invest him with the powers of government are crimes of enormous magnitude, and when they cease, their effects will not cease with them. They corrupt the blood, not of the State that bears, but of the State that inflicts the wrong, like the leprosy. To maintain such governments, the springs of public morality and virtue must be poisoned, and the State rots before it dies, like Louis the Fifteenth. A people so oppressed at last becomes the instrument of the Infinite Vengeance on the oppressor. The human volcanoes slumber for ages, like those of the Andes seemingly extinguished, their summits wrapped in eternal snow. They wake at last, as France did; and after the explosion a new era commences for Humanity.

To be truly great and free is, to bear with patience sufferings and calamities which even to Hope seem infinite; to forgive wrongs darker than night, bitterer than death; to defy arbitrary and merciless Power; to love; to bear and forbear with weakness, lukewarmness, error, desertion and ingratitude; to change not just purposes; to falter not in seeking to effect them; to repent not of engaging in what may seem a hopeless struggle with Tyranny and Wrong; to die, if need be, in defence of human rights; to refuse, at all hazards, to abandon your country's cause, pledge your faith to her enemies, or rescue property from confiscation or life from hazard, by insincere and dishonorable oaths.

If a Roman citizen had deserted Rome in her extremity, when her dead lay thick on the fatal field of Cannæ, and remaining within the Carthaginian lines, had sworn faith to the foe and hostility to Rome, the renegade would have been execrated in all the Temples, and devoted to the Infernal Gods. That it was done to save wealth, to live secure while Hannibal marched against the Capitol, or even to avoid torture and death, would have been received, if pleaded in extenuation, with a shout of derision that would have reached the skies. Is it any less unworthy of a man to desert his State when the oppressors' brutal feet trample her prostrate form; to join those who so oppress her, and with them to vote to continue the disfranchisement and servitude of those who served with the apostate, under the same flag, and are not base enough to purchase safety with dishonor?

There was a city once, in the more heroic ages, whose people refused to accept terms from a victor, and one and all, magistrates, priests, artizans, the populace, women and children, crowding into their ships, spread their sails, and over the blue waters of the ocean sped away, to seek new homes under unknown skies, the abandoned city standing a monument to teach every people in every age, that no fate which can befall a man or people, is so sad as subjugation, except by a base submission the purchase of safety and immunity, given with contempt and received with shame.

The deed that was noble then would be noble now, if it could be done; and the world would profit by it, if startled from its sordid selfishness, by so emphatic a protest against the lust of power crushing out a people's aspirations for independence, and with a thin-veiled barbarism making war upon the peaceful citizen, winning success by forced oaths, exile, the torch, and the plundering of homes; by so stern a refusal to submit to the degrading rule of an unmanly and ungenerous conqueror, or the more degrading government of their own freed negro slaves.

Return again, heroic days, when the country was the mother, and her children cheerfully died for her, and were not parasitical vermin that fed upon her! Return again, days of the glory of Human Nature, rude and unlearned as men then were, when to desert one's country was eternal dishonor; when Regulus urged Rome to continue the war against Carthage, and returned to Carthage to die; when, though the successful cause pleased the Gods, that to which fortune was adverse pleased Cato; in which one, embarking on the public service in a storm could say, 'It is necessary I should go; It is not necessary I should live;' in which woman emulated the heroism of man; and when the Roman youth, seeing daily in the Atrium the statues of his ancestors, learned from his cradle to emulate their greatness, and to know no mistress so well worth living and dying for, as his country.

Bring with you the golden days of sympathy and loving-kindness, that men may do and dare more for love than for even faith and zeal! Bring peace among the nations, comfort to the homes of the poor, toleration and love in the churches, disinterestedness in the councils of the State, fair trade in the market, good will in society, kindness and forbearance in the humblest and the highest homes, that so this earth and humanity may fulfill their destiny.

Return, days of the golden age of the Republic, when the States were peers and sovereigns, and sole parties to the solemn compact of the Constitution, the faithful performance of whose provisions by each was guaranteed by its faith and honor, and the reserved rights of each were solemnly guaranted by all; when knaves were not leaders of the House of Representatives, nor convicted liars candidates for the Presidency, nor the fathers of mulattoes teachers of public morality, and impeachers of Presidents; and the Camerons and Chandlers did not buy seats in the Senate with money. Return, days of Macon and Calhoun, of Jackson, bravest of the brave, and White, whose name was pure and stainless as the Alpine snow; of Clay and Webster and Crittenden, when the great and the good, of the administration and the opposition, had but a single object and purpose, the permanent welfare of the country, and differed only as to the means; and the asperities of party conflicts were due to the zeal and enthusiasm with which each labored to that end. Return, days of the purple dawn of freedom, when no Generals of the Empire ruled over prostrate Provinces; and the Dry Tortugas had not become a Republican Bastille; when an indignant people strangled the Alien and Sedition laws, and licentious power dared not choke the life out of the great writ of Habeas corpus, or deny the American citizen the right of trial by jury, or propose to try by a jury of negroes one who had been the Chief Magistrate of a nation that set three hundred thousand men in the field and was conquered when exhausted, by an army of more than a million.

Young men, it is for you to bring back to the country these golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and a hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come, if these oppressions continue, when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross, and live. For us, the sunset of life has come, and the days that remain to us are few and full of trouble. For you the golden glories of life's sunrise light up the splendors of the dawn. Yours are the bright hopes of early manhood; ours the doubts and fears that cloud the closing days of life. To your hands we commit the destinies of your States. We make you the guardians of her honor. Among you there will be no purchaseable renegades. Receive the sacred trust; and remember that the duties of life are more than life, and that it is not all of life to live.

Mothers, wives, sisters, daughters, of the men of Tennessee and Mississippi, I cannot speak to YOU. No angel has touched my lips with the burning coals from the altar of the sacrifices. I leave to others the fine phrases and the empty compliments that you would not value. What you have done in the past is sufficient guarantee of your heroism and devotion in the future. You have more than rivalled, you have excelled, the women of Zaragoza and Gerona, and the Hebrew matrons and maidens who helped defend the Holy City of Jerusalem against the legions of Vespasian. You will also do your duty in the days, dark or bright, that are to come. You will teach those that love you, fidelity to principle among all temptations, to prefer honor to prosperity and the dangerous truth to the safe and profitable falsehood; constancy and courage and the manly and hopeful endurance that befit a man.

You are the conquerors who take all men captive, and whose silken fetters, stronger than tempered steel, we are glad and proud to wear. Into our souls your eyes shine like stars, and we bow down and worship, and in love find new strength to undertake great enterprises or endure great calamities. O flowers brought to us by the Angels from the gardens of Paradise, you bloom here to bless, to encourage and to console. We are all your willing slaves. Age gives no exemption from that service; for in the sad and sober autumn of our days we still covet the loving smile and the loving look that can be ours no more.

The sober autumn of our days! For you, dear girls, the violets and roses; for us the leaves reddened by the frost and soon to fall. For you the bright and glad anticipation of the Future, the dreams that make youth's happiness; for us the memories of the Past, of joys and sorrows intermingled, of the hopes and loves and bitter disappointments and cruel losses, of the days that are no more.

Our country also, our own dear Southland that you love so well, has its memories of the Past, of a glad, bright Dawn and a morning full of promise, that darkened into a day full of gloom and terror and diaster. Out of that darkness the faces of our dead look sadly and pityingly and lovingly upon us. They have not died in vain. The land they died for shall yet reap the fruit of the great sacrifice. Our country also has its hopes that are not delusive, for the Future. To it the sober autumn days have not come, nor even those of life's summer. For it the rosy days of spring have not departed, though the *immortelles* planted by angels bloom on many graves.

Every dark night hath its morning,
Long, though, oft, delayed the dawning:
Wait! Be patient! Pray for Dixie.

A Short Way to All Evils.

We cut the following from a paper published many years ago, but it is just as applicable to-day as when first published:

If you wish to be always thirsty, be a drunkard, for the oftener and more you drink the oftener and more thirsty you will be.

If you wish to prevent your friends raising you in the world, be a drunkard; for that of itself will defeat all their efforts.

If you are determined to be poor, be a drunkard; and you will soon be ragged and penniless.

If you wish to starve your family, be a drunkard; for that will consume all your means.

If you wish to be imposed upon by knaves, be a drunkard; for that will make the task easy.

If you are resolved to kill yourself, be a drunkard; that being a sure mode of destruction.

If you would have no resources when past labor, but the poorhouse, be a drunkard; and you will be unable to provide any.

If you are determined to expel all comfort from your house, be a drunkard; and you will do it most effectually.

Large Haul of Counterfeiters.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Evening News* of Thursday, says:

For some time past the county of Ashtabula has been infested with a gang of counterfeiters, who have been carrying on operations upon an extensive scale. The matter was taken hold of in earnest by the officers of the Government in this city, and the case has been carefully worked up, resulting in the arrest on Tuesday and Wednesday of six persons. Their names are Mason Baker, Wm. G. Sharp, Milo Thornton, George A. Lockwood, Dwight Faulkner and Mrs. Woodworth. The three first named were brought to this city yesterday evening, and the other three to day.

Pending their examinations, which will take place soon, they were disposed of as follows: Lockwood and Faulkner were released upon their own recognizance in the sum of $2000 each, and Mrs. Woodworth $600. Thornton, Baker and Sharp were committed to jail in default of bail, which was fixed at $10,000 in the case of Thornton, and $500 each for Baker and Sharp.

The worthless money has been procured from the Eastern "manufacturers," and these parties are charged with "shoving" it. Thornton, whose bail is the highest, is the alleged principal in the business, selling the stuff to others. The woman Woodworth is charged with being an accomplice of Thornton, traveling with him from place to place. Thornton has already served a term in the penitentiary, having been sent from this county for passing counterfeit coin in 1855.

—The Geographical Society of Paris have lately admitted the Emperor of Brazil as a member.

Plato, the Philosopher.

And now we turn to Plato—Plato, justly named in what Schlegel would call "the spirit of the old religion," *the divine*; and here we stand on far firmer, more historic ground, than in the case of Pythagoras. With all the more important points of the life of the illustrious Founder of the Academic Sect, we are indeed almost as well acquainted as with those of Bacon and Newton. And, in order to clear the way for a more general consideration of his character and the nature of his religious and philosophic views, we will commence by giving a brief resume of his life. He was born, most probably, in the year 430, B. C., in Ægina, an island off the coast of Attica, in what is now called the Gulf of Engia, or, according so others, in Athens; the day of his birth—the 21st of May—being the festival of Apollo, a coincidence on which much stress was afterwards laid by his disciples. His father, Ariston, was descended from Codrus, "the good Athenian King and father of his people," and his mother, Perictyone, from Solon, the greatest of Grecian, if not of all ancient heathen lawgivers. Originally named Aristocles, he received that of Platon or Plato from the breadth of his chest, or brow (from the Greek word *platus*—broad). Relinquishing the pursuits of poetry and painting, to which he had originally applied himself with much ardor, he devoted his attention to the study of philosophy, morality and religion, under Socrates, whose conversations on "the immortality of the soul," as they took place shortly before the death of that noble philosopher, by a most unjust doom, it eventually fell to his lot to commit to writing, and so to transmit for the delight of after generations, in that most beautiful and all but Christian work, "The Thædo." After this judicial murder of his beloved master in the year 399, B. C., he went first to Megara and thence to Egypt and the East. Subsequently, he visited the revived Pythagorean School of Tarentum, now Taranto, in Italy, and then the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, renowned at that time for his encouragement of literature and science. On his return to his native land he opened what was called "a school" of philosophy in the grove called the Academy, over which he placed the significant inscription, "Let no one ignorant of geometry enter here," and and thenceforwurd his life and labors were devoted to literary composition and lecturing, and more especially the initiation and training of his disciples in the "mysteries of religion and ethics, and in the practice of virtue. Among his pupils we find such illustrious men as Aristotle, Hyperides, Heraclides, Ponticus, Phocion and Isocrates. Kings did not disdain to cultivate his friendship, and nations eagerly sought his advice in the forming or reforming of their constitutions. Surely then, knowing as we do the great value which this illustrious man placed upon those "mysteries," whose intimate relationship to Masonry is now proved beyond all doubt, knowing, too, how the great and good of his own time honored him in life, and how now, after the lapse of twenty-four centuries, his works are still to every scholar's heart and mind a perennial fountain of the purest and loftiest delight—surely, knowing all this, *we* are only performing a duty of the simplest gratitude in thus devoting a few pages to his memory.

To appreciate Plato we must first understand the character and influence of his great master Socrates,—that Christian, or all-but Christian, philosopher of a Pagan age, who, in the words of an eloquent English writer, "came forth, amid the Athenian sophists, to voice the holier and intrinsically the more powerful—although, too truly, the ever obstructed sympathy, which burns in the human breast for Truth itself—Truth, pure and abstract—truth, arrayed in the unsullied white of heaven, and alluring by no spangle or gold of earth. *Truth*, he proclaimed, was to be sought for its own sake, and the method by which it was to be sought was that, in its widest sense, may be embraced in the term "conversation." This conversation—dialectic—might be either audible or inaudible; it might proceed either in the public schoolroom or in the private chambers of the soul; but, in either case, it proceeded by definition and division, by searching scrutiny and discernation of the *true* from the *false* and *irrelevant*. The great soul of Plato was at once charmed by the words of Socrates; under the rugged form of the dogged, irresistible arguer, he discerned the hallowed and searching fire, that is immortally noble, irresistibly attractive to the noble; as if his past life had been but a dream or a May game, he abandoned everything for philosophy, for *truth*. Not that anything became excluded, but that everything attained a new relation. The sun was set in his system, a retinue of worlds might circle round it, but every one that could not be bound and regulated by its influence must fly away.

Plato sat as a disciple at the feet of Socrates, or rather walked at his side—for it was that master's habit to talk and walk together—for ten years. Then, at his death, as we have said, Plato started on his travels, and, let us add, at Megara was the guest and pupil of Euclid, the famous geometrician. These travels occupied another period of ten years, so that when he opened his own school on his return he was about forty years of age. And is not this a life lesson for *us*, for all who desire to attain sound knowledge and solid reputation? Ten years of youth and manhood given to patient study of philosophy as a pupil, ten more of life's vigorous maturity to the study of men and nations as a traveler—in all twenty years of the best of life to preparation for the august and solemn office of teaching others! And then, a thorough man in intellect and power, he comes with a dignified consciousness of that power, to distribute to the youth of his native land the rich stores of learning and experience acquired by this long and patient expenditure of time and toil and study! It is indeed a lesson which it would be well for every man of our community, every Brother of our Order to take reverently to his heart!

"Plato," observes Lewes, in his history of Philosophy, "was intensely *melancholy*. That great, broad brow was wrinkled and sombre. Those brawny shoulders were bent with thought. A smile was the utmost that ever played over his lips; he never laughed. 'As sad as Plato' became a phrase with the comic dramatists."

This characteristic of the philosopher is also full of suggestive significance. He had looked deep into the heart of man and the history of humanity—had grasped and grappled with the hardest problems of intellectual study—had witnessed the social degradation of our race. Looking forth over the world with that keen, penetrating eye of his, he had beheld the intellect of man weak and undeveloped, his passions riding rampant over his nature, and debasing him to the level of the brute; and his social condition consequently vicious and vile and wretched. What wonder that the eye that was ever straining forward in search of the beautiful, the immortal and the true, became overcast with the shadows of doubt? He felt, what Christ's religion teaches us, that the seeds of truth are in vain sown broadcast upon a bleak and barren land; there must be depth and richness of soil, with air and light and refreshing rain, to mature the plant and make it blossom and bear the holy fruit of holiness and truth! To quote one of his own beautiful and striking expressions, "The weak eyeballs of men, even when they behold truth, cannot look upon it *fixedly*."

Plato was in every sense a *strong* man, strong in body, strong in intellect, above all, strong in *will*, and with all this power of combined strength he devoted himself to the contemplation of truth. "Below him," says Bayne, "rolled the turbid streams of mundane passion and endeavor. As he dwelt alone in that lofty and silent dwelling of thought,

Far off he seemed to hear the dull sound
Of human footsteps fall."

Our limits will not permit us to examine at any length the philosophy of Plato, of which an able analysis may be found in Schleiermacher, in Lewes, and, in a more concise form, in Smith's Biographical Dictionary; but we must glance briefly at his theory of "Ideas," which was with him another word for "absolute truths." According to his views, these "ideas" are pure forms, or archetypes, of all existing things, imperfectly discerned by our senses and sensual understanding; but, in cognition of which, *knowledge*, as distinguished from opinion, consists. The *archetype* or *idea* of a *thing's* very essence—the only reality belonging to it. Far from being a notion or conclusion framed by the *mind*, it is wholly independent of the perceptive understanding, and is *felt* to be so, wherever true knowledge is attained. Man therefore, with him, is not a system builder; his loftiest attainment reaches no higher than this—through labor, through study, through discipline and virtue, to be able to *see* what *is*. Neither, however, are these substantial, archetyphal *ideas* in themselves independent. Every *idea* depends on some other idea superior to it, and the root, consummation and beautiful harmony of all, is in the idea of that Supreme and Perfect Being, "THE GREAT ARCHITECT" of the whole universe of mind and matter, to whom, as thoughts, they belong, and *in whose proper Eternity alone they can be thought of as eternal*. Might not the Christian (?) concocters of many a scheme of fanciful philosophy—the tenor of which is utterly incompatible with the simple but divine truths of Christianity, well learn a lesson of modesty from this Pagan philosopher of Ancient Greece? To our mind, due regard being had to the difference in time and circumstance, Kant and Comte and Hegel *cum multis aliis* stand convicted and rebuked before the shade and memory of Plato! "Plato," says a distinguished scholar, "regarded physophy as an *undressing* of the world, as the means of discovering the certainty and eternity, which are in this world hidden and wrapped up in the garb of the mutable and temporal;" and another writer, from whom we have quoted once before, in reference to this characteristic, very aptly quotes the beautiful passage of Wordsworth:

"Our birth is but a sleep or a forgetting:
The Soul, that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home.

We must content ourselves, in conclusion, with reminding our readers that this great master mind of Antiquity, so pure, so wise, so earnest and so truthful, "*was deeply versed in the* MYSTERIES," and believed their *careful* and *conscientious study*, combined with *practical obedience to their teachings*, to be one of the most effectual means of restoring the *reason* of man to that *purity*, by which alone it could become capable of discerning truth, and the *spirit* of man to that *holiness*, without which it could never attain to happiness.

NEWS GLEANINGS.

—During July 25,000 emigrants reached New York.

—It appears that nearly two millions sterling of the Canadian inter-colonial railroad loan were taken by the Barings at 105, and only a half of the proposed 4,000,000 were offered.

—A New York Government Inspector on Tuesday seized ten barrels of fish oil at No. 126 Maiden Lane. Each barrel contained a ten gallon air-tight can, filled with brandy, supposed to have been smuggled from France.

—A little daughter of James L. Armstrong, of Fairfield, Tenn., was drowned on Thursday evening last, by falling into a tub of water in which she was playing.

—New Orleans, according to the Tax Assessors, is worth one hundred and thirty-three million six hundred and seventy thousand one hundred and eighty-five dollars.

—A few weeks ago a vein of copper ore, of yellow sulphuret, was discovered at Vinona, Polk county, Tenn., on the western slope of the Frog mountain, by Capt. A. Chable.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says of the race-horse George Palmer: "George Palmer is owned in Rochester, by Wilson & Whitcomb, who have refused $13 000 for him. Last year he performed splendidly, and his owners entertained hopes that he would take rank among first-class horses. This season he has not done well, until yesterday. His trainers have often been changed, much to his detriment, but he seems to have got into the right hands, those of Charley Champlin. The heat he has just won, in 2:28, was a second faster than he ever trotted before, and the third heat, which he lost by not over half a length, he trotted as low as 2:25.

—In the report upon the Universal Exposition of Paris, prepared by M. Neumann, in the name of the Austrian Commission, it is shown that the telegraphic lines of the whole world have a total length of 47.255 geographical miles. There are in Europe 8000 telegraph offices, and 4000 in the other continents. No less than 1,360,000 hundred weights of metal have been used for the conducting wires, and the expenses of establishing all the lines are estimated at nearly $42,000,000.

—Capt. de Lagree a highly accomplished naval officer, who left France three years ago at the head of a scientific expedition, to explore Eastern Asia, has died from over fatigue at Suez. Having ascended the river Meicom, traveled through forests, deserts and marshes quite unknown to Europeans, and spent two years in exploration, he arrived at Shanghai by Thibet and the Chinese rivers. Dispatches lately received from the Governor of Cochin China announced the success of the expedition, and that it was about to return to France.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.—The *Journal's* special says there was a lively Cabinet meeting to-day over the case of Rollins. After a discussion of two hours he was decided out, and the affair will doubtless end with this decision. There is much speculation as to his successor. Cummins and Jeffrey seem ahead. Both are bad suggestions. Johnson is great on measures, but has a genius for making bad selections as to men.

McCulloch's statement of the public debt, which was held back by him and returned to the different heads of departments, with instructions that they should see if there was not some mistake, shows an increase of thirteen millions in two months. Three days were consumed in overhauling every item, but no mistake was found. The Radicals are curious about the matter, and some of them begin to abuse McCulloch. They say he should have kept the statement back altogether.

The result of the Kentucky election surprises the most sanguine Democrats, and is regarded as a foreshadowing of the Democratic ground swell that is steadily setting in all over the North. The political situation brightens daily. News from the Pacific represent gains for Seymour and Blair as certain in every State. Some old fogy New York politicians recently telegraphed to Frank Blair, asking him to moderate the tone of his speeches. His answer was decisive. He informed them that he had studied the situation carefully; thought he understood it, and meant to treat it freely and fearlessly. It is said that Gov. Seymour is very much pleased with Gen. Blair's speeches.

A CURIOUS CLUB.

The Ku-Klux on a New Trail.

The following amusing account is copied from a late number of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Not long since an organization was started near Crab Orchard, Ky., for the suppression of laziness and drunkenness. The "Klan," as it was called, was said to be made up of both Union men and rebels, the Union men preponderating, and their object was to regulate the labor and manners of their county. If a fellow was found losfing at a cross

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

WILL the Postmaster at this point, or at Nashville, or our Nashville exchanges please inform us why it is that the mails from Nashville are so irregular? Why is it that they are frequently several days behind hand, and so frequently do not come to hand at all? For three days we received no mails from that point, until yesterday, when the delinquent mails all came in a batch. Please inform us, gentlemen.

THE PRACTICES OF JACOBINISM.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, replying to Butler's lying report in respect to the influences used to induce certain Senators to vote against the conviction of the President, thus describes a portion of the villainous proceedings of Spoons and his Committee:

For selfish and malicious purposes, the whole power of this Government has been given for fifty days. Telegraph offices have been ransacked, and the operators dragged before a secret committee and subjected to a species of examination unknown in this country. Private letters have been surreptitiously taken from the desks of the writers. The officers of banks have been compelled to expose the accounts of their customers, and to their utter astonishment have been interrogated as to the corruption of men whose characters were previously without a stain. Men have been subjected to imprisonment and insult such as illustrated the days of the base, contemptible, and cowardly Jeffries. After all this work of inquiry, a cunning, perverted statement is made, suppressing the entire mass of testimony taken.

An acute writer has said:

It may be observed of every establishment, whether government, church or party, that if its *form* is in one extreme its *spirit* is likely to be in the opposite. If its Constitution represents authority, its spirit will be liberty, and *vice versa;* if its profession is liberality, its practice will be exclusion, and the reverse. The tyrannical government of the Roman Emperors was, in theory, entirely republican. In our time (1838), the most practical freedom is in China, Russia and Prussia; and the vilest despotism on earth *may* be made of the mob-despotism in America.

And the same writer sagaciously added that "the spirit of a polity may be diverse from its form; and not the *principle*, but the working of it only, is of importance."

The despotism of Turkey is infinitely more respectable, as well as more tolerable, than that which is exercised over the people of the Southern States, by the white banditti who rule the country as the English under Warren Hastings ruled India, with no other difference than that here the foreigners retain the *forms* of Constitutional Government, and use the negroes as facile instruments to effect their purposes notwithstanding the trammels of these forms.

The reign of the Devil will not last always. "Truth," says Lord Coke, "may peradventure by force for a time be trodden down, but never by any means whatsoever can she be trodden out." The same is true of popular liberty. The wrong rules and has its day. It may be a long one; but it will end at last.

PAUPERISM.

There was lately submitted to Parliament a statement of the "number of paupers of all classes" throughout England and Wales, who received relief from the first of January last. It appears that at the commencement of the year, there were of the able-bodied, of the sick, the aged, the insane and the casuals, 1,040,103 men, women and children receiving relief as paupers. This indicates an *increase of seventy-seven thousand paupers* over the total in existence at the corresponding period of last year, and nearly *six-sevenths* of this increase arose from the *able-bodied* class alone. In London the adult able-bodied paupers amounted to 38,169, or 10 573 beyond the number recorded on the first of January, 1867. The manufacturing counties experienced large additions. The rural counties, in several instances, however, suffered nearly as much. The proportion of paupers, counting all classes, was, on the first of January, one in nineteen of the general population, without making any correction for the growth in the numbers of the people since the last census was taken. This is an immense and fearful subject for the reformed Parliament to deal with.

The statistics of Pauperism in the subjugated States, under the influence of the Freedmen's Bureau, which should have been entitled, in the act creating it, "An institution to foster and encourage pauperism," and feed the worthless and lazy," would perhaps astound the people of the North who pay the taxes that support this politico-philanthropic engine of Radicalism. The negro pauperism of the country is soon to become a subject more "immense and fearful" than any other.

COMMEND THE POISONED CHALICE TO THEIR LIPS.

We should think the new Southern Senators might have been content to receive pay as Senators from the date at which their States were recognized and entitled to representation, without desiring compensation for the entire session, or for the whole of the Fortieth Congress, since March, 1867. We don't see on what grounds of justice or decency the latter claims were put forward in their behalf. It would doubtless be a very nice thing for each of these gentlemen to receive a donation of $6000, or even $3000, upon their entrance on Senatorial duties; but they certainly could not claim they were entitled to it on account of any services they had rendered. —*New York Times.*

It is not very Christian-like to rejoice when punishment overtakes the guilty, and knaves are caught in their own trap; but nevertheless we do rejoice with exceeding great joy. The scalawag Senators and Representatives (so-called) from the South, are early proving refractory. They have earned their wages, and like Iscariot, they want them. They have been caucussing by themselves, also; of which a correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

There is much unfavorable comment among leading Republican members of Congress on the action of the Southern members, who got together in caucus yesterday and resolved, among other things, upon another attempt at impeachment. This attempt at dictating the work of Congress at this early day, especially upon this subject, has damaged the Southern representatives immensely, and the feeling to day was decidedly unpleasant. Congress cannot get away any too soon.

"Now, by Saint Paul, the work goes bravely on!" The Radical stomach is beginning to be nauseated. Still the gods live and are just.

—A man in Pittsfield, Mass., has made a working model of a railroad car truck, of which he is the inventor, by the use of which he claims that the speed of cars on curves may be increased one-third, and the safety of the train and the amount of tounage increased in the same ratio, without any increase in the amount of power commonly used. By this invention the terrific wear and tear of the tracks and the disagreeable oscillating motion of the cars while passing around curves are wholly avoided.

That Western Trip.

Among the incidents connected with Grant's trip West, we record the following amusing one which occurred at the hotel in St. Joseph where Grant, Sherman & Co., put up:

A consequential carpet-bagger—a G. A. R., and all that—stepped up to the clerk of the hotel, one of the politest men you can imagine, and demanded that a couple of pictures hanging in the parlor should be taken down; that as they were likenesses of two distinguished Southern Generals, their display in the parlor was an insult to loyal men, and to the guests. Now the clerk, Mr. Myers, was very obliging, but he could not see it in that light. He told the satrap's underling that those pictures should stay there; that they were there before Grant came, and that the proprietor's wife was a Southern lady who had not only embellished that parlor to suit her own taste, but had so ordered the whole house as to create a thorough reform in the Pacific Hotel, as formerly kept. So the matter was referred to her, she declined to move the pictures. The officious G. A. R. threatened to move them by force. Thereupon the polite little clerk told the upstart to get out of there, or he would kick him out. And finally, the "gilt tering guard" withdrew, much disgusted The pictures still hang in the parlor. They were not moved.

Grant's Speech on National Affairs at St. Joseph, Mo.

At St. Joseph, Missouri, on Thursday, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his poor relation, Dent, and by Gen. Sheridan, made an important and lengthy address upon national affairs. We give the oration in full:

GRANT'S ANNUNCIATION OF HIS POLICY.

"I return my sincere thanks for this hearty reception."

HIS OPINION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"I have been traveling for two weeks, every day."

WHAT HE THINKS OF FINANCE.

"And most of the time at night, over mountains."

CONCERNING NEGRO SUFFRAGE

"Visiting this Western country, which I am now seeing for the first time."

GLORIOUS FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY.

"I am fatigued, weary, dusty and unable to address you."

A MAGNIFICENT PERORATION.

"I thank you, but I cannot speak to you this evening."

At this point the eloquent gentleman concluded his exhaustive and convincing address, and the audience dispersed with the most tremendous cheers for Seymour and Blair.

Pre-Historic Remains in the Mississippi Valley.

MOUNDS ON THE AMERICAN BOTTOM.

Mr. W. DeHass writes to the St. Louis *Democrat:*

"The mounds on the American Bottom, in Illinois, are comprised in two separate groups, constituting one grand and imposing system. They number nearly two hundred, including those on the adjacent bluff. They are of various sizes and shapes, rising from the scarcely distinguishable elevation to the imposing structure of over ninety feet. They are conical, ellipsoidal, truncated, square and tetrogonal. They are entirely of earth, and raised with as much regularity and symmetry as a potter would mould a model in clay. They have all been formed from material taken from the adjacent plain or bluff—vegetable mould, clay and soil, and present a marked mottled appearance, identical with the mounds in the Ohio valley. Every mound has been elevated by human labor, and he who denies this self-evident fact, simply acknowledges himself ignorant of the subject. The evidence, externally and internally, position, structure, character and contents, clearly, positively and unmistakably prove this.

"The tumuli under consideration were probably all erected by the same people. We cannot here, as in the case of the ancient Britons, determine from the character of the mounds the type of race they cover. There, the long, or elliptical barrow contains the long or *dolichocephalic* head; and *per contra*, the round or conical barrow contains the round or *brachycephalic* head. Here, we have the long and round mounds, but not human crania of corresponding type confined to these forms. We have here the semi-prognathous and pyramidal heads, but not confined to any particular form of mounds.

"The fictilia from these western mounds consists of distinct qualities. One is fine, compact, close-grained, kiln-burned, painted and tastefully ornamented, moulded for a breed composed of clay, and proved much skill. The other is coarse, rude, of irregular thickness, sun-dried, ornamentative without taste, and composed of clay and small rhomboidal fragments of white epathic carbonate of lime, and some of simple clay. Some of the finer quality occasionally shows a polishing or glazing, leaving minute striæ, as if done with a tuft of grass dipped into a *barbotte*.

"In making some excavations on the plain, a short distance west of the large mound, I discovered large quantities of pottery in connection with human remains. Some of them were rude and quite heavy. One was clearly a cinirary urn.

"The implements, ornaments and weapons in stone indicate two classes—one representing the *palacotethic*, or undressed stone age; the other the *neotithic*, or polished stone age, of Sir John Lubbock. Some of the specimens of the finer quality are of exquisite skill and workmanship. They are of porphyry, horn-blende, granite, serpentine, amphrite, and the hardest varieties of amphabolic rock.

"One of the most interesting classes is agricultural. They are unlike any implements or utensils in store, found in the Ohio valley, or any other part of the country. They were undoubtedly used in tilling the soil. One represents the modern hoe, and our domestic implement is but little improvement on that of the mound builders. A specimen before me is of limpir quartz, of faultless workmanship. Their smaller quartz weapons are very fine—ranging from the common horn stone up through all the varieties to the present chalcedony. The celts or axes represent an extensive class, and are of almost every style and finish. Some are very large, weighing over ten pounds. A granitic implement far surpasses these in size, some weighing over twenty-five pounds. The use of this was probably to dress hides or crush corn. Their mortars and pestles have been recovered, their pipes, discs and porphyritic rings for games.

"The household goods—*lares* and *penates* of a people forever lost—are among the contents of mounds added to the fine collection of early art which I have made in this interesting region.

"The ornaments with which they decorated their persons, the weapons with which they fought, the implements with which they fought, the implements with which they slew their game, and the vessels with which their domestic board was served with viands, have all been recovered, with a large number of miscellaneous articles in stone, which constitute, with those from other antiquarian localities, one of the most extensive and valuable collections of early American art yet made.

"One object sought in these researches is to make a full collection of ancient art, representing the archæology of the northern division of the western continent."

A SAD AFFAIR occurred just below Onyks, Miss., on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad on Saturday last, which resulted in the death of two men. It seems that some personal difficulty had previously taken place between Wade H. Varnado, an old citizen of St. Helens, and two brothers named Neal, and on Saturday Mr. Varnado, accompanied by his son-in-law, a Mr Thompson and another young man, all came to this place armed. Upon returning, some of the party being somewhat under the influence of whisky, they were met on the road by the Neals, one of whom attempted to shoot Mr. Thompson, the foremost of the other party, but his gun missed fire, whereupon Thompson fired upon Neal, killing him immediately. The other Neal discharged his piece at Thompson, which killed him on the spot.

GENERAL ITEMS.

—Jefferson Davis has arrived at Liverpool.

—The aristocracy along the Hudson give "breakfasts" in the afternoon, affecting Victoria's fashion.

—The President will visit either Newport or Saratoga this week. He will be absent from Washington ten days.

—In Gallatin, Mo., a few days ago, Capt. Wm. Brumfield was shot and killed by Solomon Tomlin.

—The Chilian Congress has abolished imprisonment for debt.

—The British cruisers captured eighteen slavers off the coast of Africa last year, with 333 slaves on board.

—The electric fluid recently killed fifteen sheep in Oxford, N. H., at one "stroke."

—Alonzo Goselons, of Lewiston, Maine, was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Second district.

—One thousand cattle pass through the Seminole agency daily, bound eastward.

—The gold clearings in New York on Wednesday and Thursday were about $103,000,000.

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared on shipboard at New York quarantine.

—The United States steamer Kearsage has been heard of in the Straits of Magellan, and was expected at Valparaiso in a few days.

—An old citizen of Manchester (N. H.), has cider in his cellar bottled the year Gen. Taylor was elected President.

—The Commissioner of Streets in Baltimore estimates the damage to streets, bridges, etc., by the late flood at $215,000.

—The gold receipts in Denver during June and July exceeded those of the entire year preceding.

—The ex-Confederate Admiral Franklin Buchanan, has been elected President of the Maryland Agricultural College.

—Wall street men attribute the rise in gold to the expected action of foreign bondholders, and the possible political occurrences here in the next two months.

—Grant and Colfax are immediately threatened with the support of Stanton on the stump.

—It has been generally agreed upon that as soon as the new tax bill has a legitimate effect on the liquor market, the prices of drinks to consumers shall be reduced.

—A wealthy New York play-goer, with a public spirit which does infinite credit to his head and heart, offers to give Maggie Mitchell $10,000 if she will agree never to play *Fanchon* again.

—The Consul at Porto Rico writes to the State Department that the requirement for passports has been re-established on that island.

—A paymaster of the regular army, who has been in the service twenty years, says every thousand men costs now *one million and a half per annum.*

—Vernon paid Sus $20,000 for the "Wandering Jew," to publish in the feuilleton of his paper, *The Constitutionnel*, and gained 24,000 subscribers in a month.

—A poor widow at Newburn, Virginia, who receives $270 salary as postmistress, is assessed $11 by the Radical cormorants. She has three children to support.

—The New York city papers unite in a recommendation that Horace Greeley be appointed to the office of Recorder, and that the fees go to Gen. Halpine's family the remainder of the term.

—The King of the Sandwich Islands has sent his Minister of Foreign Affairs to negotiate new treaties with the European powers. The Minister arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday night.

—The Boise City, Idaho, stage was recently stopped on Blue Mountains by highwaymen, and the mails rifled of all registered letters. Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express was robbed of $10,000.

—A dispatch from Bombay reports that the American bark Effort went ashore near Point de Galle, Ceylon, and would probably become a total loss.

—The Portugese Council of State have concluded not to prohibit the royal exiles from remaining in Portugal, and the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have taken up their residence at Lisbon.

—The solitary occupant of the Rob Roy canoe is making the trip down the Lake of Galilee, the Jordan and Dead Sea, and will thence go through the Suez Canal to the Red Sea and return by the way of the Nile.

—The Mexican debt, now acknowledged by the present Government, foots up $100,000,000. This is $12 50 per capita for the whole population. Of the whole sum, $60,000,000 are due to English creditors, about $12,000,000 to Spain, $5,000,000 to France, and a small sum to the United States.

—The Duke of Edinburg will shortly leave for foreign service. It is expected that during his cruise his Royal Highness will visit China, Japan, and New Zealand.

—One thousand eight hundred and fifty seven fire escapes have been erected in the city of New York, by order of the Superintendent of Buildings, since the first of January, including bulkheads. Nearly three thousand houses have been provided with the means of escape in case of fire.

—The entire district swept by the great flood in Baltimore is coated with a sticky, slimy mud to the depth of six or eight inches, and the smell arising from the mixture is beginning to be very offensive and dangerous to the health of the citizens.

—A labor congress, with delegates from all parts of the Union, will meet in New York on the third Monday of September, to discuss the eight-hour law, and other matters affecting workingmen.

—Orders have been issued from military headquarters in Richmond, directing that Methodist Churches in Virginia hereafter, and until the legal right to ownership of which shall have been definitely determined, shall be occupied on alternate Sundays by the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

—A farmer in Putnam county, Illinois, committed suicide on the 24th ult., because the grasshoppers had injured his wheat.

—The hop-growers in Wisconsin estimate the yield this year at 800 pounds an acre or less, on which it is thought the yield will not exceed 60,000 or 65,000 bales.

—A train on the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad recently ran one hundred and eighty-eight miles in four hours and twelve minutes, which is equivalent to forty-five miles an hour. This is the fastest time ever made on a Western road.

—At a Probate Court in Ohio, upon complaint of a father that he had never been permitted to see his first born, two months old, the Court gave him permission to see the child at all reasonable times and places. The Judge declined to interfere in the further complaint of the father, that the child was christened George H. Pendleton, without his consent.

—The Madison (Wisconsin) *Journal* says: "It has become quite fashionable of late for ladies to visit our quiet beer saloons with gentlemen, and partake of a cooling glass of beer."

—The Smith gold mine, in Spotsylvania county, Va., containing one hundred acres, was sold at a trust sale last week for $1400. A year or two ago Northern capitalists bought it for $15,000.

A Precious Lot.

U. S. Grant is the man who, in cold blood, demanded of the War Department that no exchange of prisoners should be made, when thousands of the bravest and best of our brothers and friends were suffering and dying in Southern prisons. It is eminently fit that he should be supported by Horace Greeley, the bail of Jefferson Davis; by Joe Brown, of Ga., *the founder of the Andersonville prison;* by Ben. Butler, the man who assisted in preventing an exchange; by Stanton, who declared that he would not exchange healthy rebels for the skeletons of Union soldiers; by W. W. Holden, who offered a reward to any man who would assassinate Abraham Lincoln; by John A. Logan, who tried to raise a regiment in Southern Illinois for service in the rebellion, but failing, sold himself for a pair of epaulettes; by Bingham, denominated by Butler the murderer of an innocent woman; and by all the carpet-baggers and negroes who are now reaping the fruits of the sufferings and sacrifices of the soldiers of the Union. Grant and his supporters are a precious lot, truly. How their record accords to the support of soldier citizens! It is positively irresistible.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, August 8.—House this morning rejected the Senate bill by 43 to 32, authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State, but in the afternoon reconsidered their action and passed the bill by 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it.

ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, August 8.—The appointees of the Governor take charge of the State Road on Monday next.

The day was occupied by the Senate in debate on the case of Bradley, negro Senator. The Senate was without a quorum. Bradley has the floor Monday.

A resolution was offered in the House, declaring negroes ineligible to seats in the Legislature.

A bill passed exempting one-armed and one-legged men from taxation.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Mayor Alden and a committee of citizens investigated the charge of a plot to burn Nashville and other towns, and it appears that the matter was urged upon the negroes by Jno. Carpe, an old Union man, who is regarded as a monomaniac. No legal proof was elicited. The committee recommended an inquest to ascertain Carpe's sanity.

City illuminated to-night in honor of Seymour and Blair. At least 15,000 persons were on the square at one time. The affair passed off quietly.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 8.—Late telegrams from Shanghai bring the following: A French Traveling Station near the frontier line of Cochin China, was attacked on the 16th of June last, by a band of Avani Rebels. The post contained twenty-five men, all told, who made gallant resistance, but were finally overpowered and massacred. A strong French force sent against the band on the 21st of June, after sharp fighting, succeeded in routing the rebels and regaining the Station.

It was a cousin of Judge Lushington's who died recently; the latter is still alive and in good health.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, August 8.—In response to an invitation to address some Republican Clubs at Quincy, Charles Francis Adams declines to enter into an active political canvass, preferring rest in retirement. He says, however, "You are perfectly right in presuming I have in no respect varied in my attachment to the principles I held before my departure from the United States. I am still devoted to the support of the self-evident truth proclaimed in the great declaration of 1776, to the maintenance of our glorious Union against every enemy, and to the supremacy of the Constitution as our protection against enemies from without as well as within."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A Washington dispatch states that a favorite negro servant of Judge Chase, was held to bail yesterday, for raping a mulatto girl, whom he inveigled into the Judge's library and treated to the Judge's wines.

Gen. Resencranz arrived in Washington to-day, and held a long interview with the President; subsequently he received his instructions from Secretary Seward, relative to American claims and the new treaty with that country. The General leaves soon for the City of Mexico.

Mrs. Commodore Vanderbilt has been struck with paralysis, and the Commodore returned here yesterday morning, from his Western trip, on her account.

The funeral of Gen. Halpine took place this morning, and was attended by a very large cortege, comprising military escort, benevolent associations, Government, State and city officials.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued regulations, dated 6th inst., concerning the payment of interest on registered bonds. All parties to whom interest is due on said bonds must collect of the Assistant Treasurer within ninety days from the date when due, or otherwise their claims will be referred to the Treasury Department for settlement.

Fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau for the week, $197,000; shipments, $525,626; notes shipped to National banks, e.c., $108,500; National bank notes issued, $75,210; amount in circulation, $299,932,778; fractional currency redeemed, $41,111.

Secretary Schofield has issued an order directing Brevet-Brig.-Gen. L. C. Hunt, Colonel 20th Infantry, to report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General of the Department of Louisiana for assignment to duty.

Col. Deane, of Gov. Warmouth's staff, had an interview this a. m. with General Schofield in regard to the application of Louisiana for Federal assistance in suppressing present and apprehended disorders. He will receive a definite answer regarding his mission Monday. It is understood the Government considers the situation one requiring great discretion, and will use its power under the Constitution and laws to repress disorders with promptness and vigor.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 8.—There was a numerous and fashionable attendance at the races to-day. The weather was pleasant.

The first race, one and a half miles, purse $500 for all ages, was easily won by Clors Clarita in 2:46. Betting was three to one on Clora.

The second race was for a purse of $1000, a dash of three miles for all ages. The betting was heavy, and slightly in favor of Pat Malloy, running close, and excitement immense—the horses varying their positions. James A. Connolly took the lead, which he kept nearly a mile. Pat Malloy was even at the judges' stand. Connolly again took the lead, and at the quarter pole Pat came up even and passed. Connolly again came up, and the horses were even at the judges' stand. At the quarter Pat was two lengths ahead and Connolly reduced the distance to one at the half mile pole. The horses were in the same position at the three quarter pole. Connolly was called on while swinging into the home stretch, and answered gallantly, passing the judges' stand by a clear length and winning the race. Time—First mile, 1:48½; second mile, $1:38\frac{1}{2}$; third mile, 1:45½. Malloy carried four pounds over weight.

The third race was for a purse of $500, dash of one and three-quarters of a mile, for all ages. Stonewall Jackson was the favorite in the pools, and won the race by a neck in 3:20. Gilroy made a good race for a mile and a quarter, but was pulled up on the finish.

—A few weeks ago a vein of copper ore, of yellow sulphuret, was discovered at Vinons, Polk county, Tenn., on the western slope of the Frog Mountain. The rock containing the ore is slaty quartz, protruding or forced upwards by volcanic agency, through a strata of clay and talcose slate, itself traversed by veins of quartz mixed with iron ore and iron pyrites.

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Union* says: Seven miles from Springfield, Mo., is a great natural curiosity called "Lincoln Cave," which is said to rival the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. It has, as yet, been explored only about a mile from its entrances, and the largest chamber yet discovered is said to be about one thousand yards in breadth, and from thirty to fifty feet in hight, and is said to be very brilliant and beautiful.

DIED.

COOKE—August 7, 1868, at 10 p.m., in the 53d year of his age, at the residence of Mrs. Henry D. Small, D. STEPHEN COOKE, of Arkansas, formerly of Louisville, Kentucky.

His funeral will take place from Grace Church, this Sunday morning, at 8:30 a.m.

Louisville papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Notice.

THE firm of HALLUM, CHALMERS & TURLEY, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Memphis, August 6, 1868. au9 1w

THE MISSES BOWERS' SCHOOL.

THE THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION will open on

Tuesday, the First of September,

At their residence, 198 Monroe street.

A few young ladies can be accommodated with board.

For circulars, containing further information, apply at the bookstores or to the Principals.

au9 1m

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN

F. LANE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

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Corner Union and Front Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments. au9

CLAYMONT BOARDING SCHOOL

PUPILS ARE PREPARED AT THIS school for College or active business.

LOCATION—Three miles from Charleston, Jefferson county, Valley of Virginia.

Next Session Commences Sept. 1, 1868.

Pupils received at any time.

TERM—$200, payable semi-annually, in advance. A liberal deduction will be made to parents or guardians who send more than one boarder. No extras.

For circular, address

au9 law tw5 J. S. BLACKBURN, Principal.

WARD SEMINARY,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The Leading School in the South.

PARENTS wishing their daughters to enjoy the highest advantages of thorough education in English, Latin, French spoken, Music, Drawing and Painting, will find it to their interest to graduate them at this Seminary. It has the finest building, the most experienced teachers, the best boarding to be found in entire South. Terms liberal.

Fall Session Opens September 3.

For catalogues address

au9 1w W. E. WARD, Principal.

PLANING MILL AND LUMBER YARD.

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161, 163 and 165 Washington St.,

MEMPHIS, : TENNESSEE.

BUILDING AND FRAMING LUMBER OF Dimensions, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Newel Post and Caps, Balusters and Railing, Lattice, Pickets, Lath, Shingles, and a choice lot of seasoned Oak, Walnut, Cypress, Yellow Pine and Poplar, for

Sale Cheaper than ever Offered Before.

☞ Planing, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Tenoning and Mortising, done to order. au9 1m

University of Louisiana—Medical Department—Faculty:

A. H. CENAS, M.D., emeritus Prof. of Obstetric Medicine.

JAMES JONES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics, etc.

WARREN STONE, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

L. C. RICHARDSON, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

J. W. MALLET, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry.

SAMUEL M. FENNER, M.D., Prof. of Practice of Medicine.

STANFORD E. CHAILLE, M.D., Prof. of Physiology.

FRANK HAWTHORN, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica.

WM. C. NICHOLS, M.D., C. J. RICHARDS, M.D., Demonstrators of Anatomy.

The Thirty-first Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution begins November 16, 1868, and embraces the session of 1868-'69 ending March. Preliminary lectures will be given daily in the Charity Hospital, commencing October 1st. The Spring session will be opened on the third Monday of October.

A Practical Department is appended to each professorship, in which students observe for themselves the facts taught in the Lecture Room. The faculty are attending Physicians and Surgeons to the Charity Hospital, and are accompanied by the students in their daily visits. Fees—For all Lectures, $100; Matriculation, $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation, $30. Payments required in advance. For further information, address

T. G. RICHARDSON, M.D., Dean.

☞ In case any epidemic should occur during the summer, students may, it is thought, have no hesitation in coming to the city at the time here designated. During the last fifty-one years, or the existence of the Medical Department, no student has been known to die of Yellow Fever during attendance upon lectures.

au12 wdm

MEMPHIS & ARKANSAS RIVER

United States Mail

Packet Comp'y.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

DURING THE PRESENT LOW STAGE OF water in the Arkansas river, all the boats on the Memphis end of the route are withdrawn, and the elegant Side-wheel Steamer

NATOMA.....James Lee, Master

will take the place of the through boats, leaving Memphis as heretofore MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 6 p.m.; connecting at Napoleon TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS with the light draught and comfortable passenger steamer

AMERICAN.....W. T. Berry, Master

For Pine Bluff.

Freight and passengers will be transferred without detention or extra expense, the "NATOMA" giving through tickets to passengers to Pine Bluff and all interme diate points only, but will sign Through Bills Lading for freight to all points on Arkansas river as high up as Fort Smith.

The new and very light-draught steamers

VAN BUREN.....J. W. Williams, Master

FORT SMITH.....James Bowlin, Master

Will p'y between Pine Bluff and Spadra, connecting at the latter place with a fleet of first-class Flatboats, in charge of Capt. Jeff Tadlock, by which freights shipped on this line are forwarded without detention, and delivered at destination in good order, the flats being well provided with tarpaulins to protect the goods from the weather.

Persons wishing to ship by this line will continue to mark their goods "via Arkansas river," and ship to "Memphis and Arkansas River U. S. Mail Packet Company," at Memphis, or to John D. Adams, at Memphis.

All freights signed for through as this line will, as heretofore, continue to receive the attention of James T. Bourne & Co., No. 12 Jefferson street.

JOHN D. ADAMS, Superintendent.
VINSON & DONAHUE,
Agents for Natoma.
DAVE HUKELL, Passenger Agent.

On resumption of navigation, the GLEANER, CRESCENT, CALDWELL and OZARK will resume their old places in the Memphis and Fort Smith line, by which the merchants and planters on the entire Arkansas river will have direct communication with Memphis, and from there by rail and steamboat to all points in the United States.

jy24 JOHN D. ADAMS, Superintendent.

C. W. FERGUSON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Book, Job and Railroad

BLANK AND TICKET PRINTERS,

38 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, July 3d, 1868.

WE have disposed of a portion of our stock and machinery to C. W. FERGUSON & CO., who will continue the Printing and Binding Business, at 38 Jefferson street, and are prepared to execute any style of Printing and Ruling to order. We have also transferred to them our RAILROAD TICKET AND COUPON PRINTING AND NUMBERING MACHINES, which enables them to execute all orders for Tickets on short notice. Mr. C. W. Ferguson has been with us for over eight years, and we heartily commend him to the public.

au8 2w C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.

NOTICE.

ON the 9th day of September, 1868, the undersigned, B. EISEMAN, will apply to the County Court of Shelby county for Letters of Administration on the estate of M. Steindler, deceased; and at same time the undersigned, E. Lowenstein, will apply to be Guardian of the minor heirs of said deceased.

B. EISEMAN,
E. LOWENSTEIN.

au7 3t

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : $200,000 00

Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.

W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

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ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

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No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.

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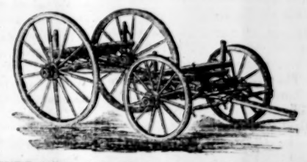
Largest Stock of Home-Made Wagons in the City, at the Lowest Prices.



Dealers in Bar Iron, Axles, Springs, and all Kinds of Wagon Maker's Material.

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Capital, : : : : : : : $228,500 00

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☞ Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy28 3m

No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE

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SUMMER GOODS

BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT

WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,

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MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. Ple. UR—"Carrsville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," E. B. Duncan's XXX," and other favorite brands, cheap to the trade. Agents for Maysville (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE.

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ST. AGNES DAY SCHOOL.

OWING to the rapidly increasing population in the neighborhood of St. Agnes Academy, the Sisters have determined to resume their DAY SCHOOL, discontinued some years since. The Course of Studies pursued for Day Pupils will be the same as that pursued by the Young Lady Boarders.

Studies will be resumed at St. Agnes and also at La Salette—a branch of the above—

On the First Monday of September.

For the greater convenience of such as may desire it, arrangements will be made with the proprietors of the Street Cars for the transmission of pupils to and from both Institutions.

For terms apply to the

LADY SUPERIOR
Of St. Agnes Academy.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,

Auctioneers & Real Estate Brokers

HAVE REMOVED TO

S. E. Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

IN announcing our new location, as above, we beg leave to return sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope to have the pleasure of meeting all our old friends, and many new, in the central and prominent position to which we have removed. The

Real Estate Agency

in all branches, will, as heretofore, be a leading feature of our business, and, by long experience and general acquaintance with the owners of Real Estate, both in Memphis and the city, we hope to make our office a general resort for the exchange of title in city or country property.

Our Rental Department

Continues under the efficient management of H. L. GUION, Esq., who will attend promptly to Collecting Rent, Paying Taxes, etc.

Public Sales of Merchandise

Will also be a specialty of our business in which the central and conspicuous situation of our Salesroom offers superior advantages to consignees, to whom we will make the most liberal advances and terms on goods to be sold by auction.

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Cotton Factors

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No. 296 Front Street, : Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Bagging and Rope furnished to parties who will ship us their Cotton. au8 3m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm and style of LINCAUER, ARNOLD & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. Julius Arnold has charge of the books, and is authorized to make collections of all outstanding debts.

R. H. LIND

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce E. M. YERGER, Esq., as a Candidate for Congress from the 8th Congressional District at the ensuing election (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention at Brownsville on the 8th prox). jy29

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the splendid Store and Cellar No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., au9 37 Adams st. eet.

FOR RENT.—A small Cottage Residence in the suburbs, on Sunette street, near St. Agnes Academy and near the Vance street cars, containing five rooms, good cistern, stable, etc. Inquire at No. 24 Madison street, "National Saloon." au8 tf

FOR RENT.—The commodious Dwelling, No. 198 Vance street; two good cisterns, large yard; Vance street cars run to the door. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Cosiman Boyd, or JOHN AINSLIE, au5 Appeal office.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR RENT.—Two handsome Rooms in the third story of the building, No. 12 Adams street, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Also, the spacious basement of the same building. Apply at the store on the premises. ma31 tf

FOR RENT.—A FINE COTTAGE RESIDENCE with seven acres of Garden Land, on the Randolph road, two miles from Court Square, and just outside the corporate limits, will be rented low to a good prompt paying tenant. Present crop, etc., for sale low. Apply to T. GRAVES, Memphis Cotton Press, 184 Madison street. mc30 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in its sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address SAM SLOSS, Appeal. au9 tf

FOR SALE.—FIVE DEERING COTTON PRESSES, new and in complete order. Inquire of M. HILSON & CO., 84, 64 and 66 Union street, between Second and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn. jy28 1w

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Beautiful, shaded and choice Building Lots, fronting on favorite residence streets, either cleared or with the forest trees—very low. W. A. WHEATLEY, Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No. 5 Bethel Block. jy22 2m

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS.—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 2 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 23 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TREZEVANT. je17

FOR SALE.—Having determined to change our business, we offer for sale our small but well selected STOCK OF GROCERIES, and a lease on one of the GREAT BUSINESS HOUSES in the city. We will sell also a splendid suburban RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the city, near Gill's Station, with 4½ acres of ground, with all the necessary improvements. Apply to WEBB, MITCHELL & CO., No. 14 Union street, Lee Block. jy7 tf

WANTS.

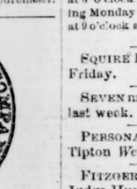
WANTED.—A lady, every way qualified, desires the situation of Governess to a family of small children. The best reference given. Address F. O. H. W., Florence, Ala. au7 2w

WANTED.—A Furnished Room, without board, in a pleasant central part of the city in some private family, for a young gentleman. Address J. S., Lock box 527, Postoffice au7 2t*

WANTED TO RENT—A PIANO—WOULD purchase if terms suit. Apply at this office. au5

WANTED TO RENT.—A Furnished House containing from four to six rooms for the summer months, for which a liberal rent will be paid promptly. Address immediately J. A. F., Overton Hotel. jy24

WANTED.—Any one addressing a communication to the Appeal office, describing locality, terms and all particulars concerning a small FARM on either of the railroads for sale, may find a reliable purchaser. jy4 tf



W. H. MOORE, AGENT,
4 1-2 Madison Street.
je21 3m

WANTED.—A DWELLING HOUSE containing from 6 rooms by a family of three persons, all grown. Must be centrally located. Address Richard. Appeal office. ma31

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper or Clerk, by a young man who has had 5 years experience. Best reference given, if desired. Address Y., city rec ... Appeal office. je20 tf

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer—a white woman, with reference. Apply at 348 Linde. jy4

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM NEAR THE city of Memphis, on ... which possession can be given immediately. Address A. R., Appeal office, stating terms, location, ... No Rates.

Liberal Conditions. Equitable. Prompt Settlements.

THE GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

Paid in Capital	**$350 000 00**
Assets January 1, 1868	**416,280 87**

$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee.

Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent,
4 1-2 Madison street,
je21 3m Memphis, Tenn.

LOST--FOUND.

$25 REWARD—HORSE STOLEN.—A thief stole, on the night of the 12th of July, my large Bay Horse, blind in one eye, 12 or 14 years old and when trotting twists his tail to one side. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to me, or to White, Kerr & Nooles, No. 391 Main street. JOHN KERR. au4 3t eod

LOST—A roll of money Saturday noon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at the Avalanche office. au2

LOST CHILD.—Any information in regard to AUTHELEA FOSTER, a girl 12 years old, will be well rewarded. She was stolen from her mother eight years ago at Sacramento, California, by Hubert Hill Foster, a man now about 40 years old, marked with small-pox, and gray hair. He was last heard from in Brownsville, Haywood county, Tenn., working at his trade, which is wagon-making. His family consists of wife and four children—Hubert, Ann, Lydia and baby. The family was last heard from in Shreveport, Texas, in a suffering condition. Any information sent to me at Evansville, Indiana, will be gladly received by a sorrowing mother. au2 2w MRS. JULIA BARRETT.

Dissolution.

THE firm of TERRY & MITCHELL was dissolved on the 1st of July, 1868, by the expiration of the copartnership. The business will be conducted hereafter by the subscribers only, under the same firm name.

F. G. TERRY,
WM. B. MITCHELL.

Memphis, August 7, 1868.

F. G. TERRY. WM. B. MITCHELL

TERRY & MITCHELL,
EXCLUSIVE
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES & HATS
329 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

WE are now receiving our Fall Stock, and have a large and well assorted stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, to which we invite the attention of merchants. au8 TERRY & MITCHELL.

Robertson's Commercial College,
97 Main St., corner Winchester.

TO THE PUBLIC.—S. M. ROBERTSON, late of Leddin's Commercial College, will, on TUESDAY, September 1st, open a College for the special instruction of DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, READING, PENNING, WRITING, ETC. Parties desirous of educating their sons as above, will find it to their advantage to patronize him. Apply at No. 97 Main street, up-stairs. References: Messrs. Stratton, Goyer & Co., A. Sopsel & Son, Hesse, Levy & Co., M. Wolf & Co. au2 1m

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily,	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	8:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Take effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. jy28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:50 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	3:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 275½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The meeting of delegates to select a Congressman and Electors for the Eighth District of Tennessee, will be held at Brownsville on the 10th of August.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, Adams street, corner of Third, Very Rev. J. A. Kelly, O. S. D., Pastor; Revs. J. H. Lynch, D. A. O'Brien and M. B. Fortune, O. S. D., Assistant Pastors. Mass on Sundays at 6, 7, 8 and 9 a.m. High Mass and Sermon, 10½ a.m. Sunday School and Catechism, 2½ p.m. Vespers and Lecture, 8 p.m. Pastoral residence, 81 Adams street.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. D. E. Burns, at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. Young Ladies' Bible Class at 9 a.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. J. N. Waddel, D.D., will preach at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Poplar streets, this day at half past 10 o'clock a m.

LINDEN STREET CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Dr. Wm. J. Barbee will preach at Linden Street Christian Church to-day at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat, D. D. Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL.—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a m.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Service at 10½ a m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, (TABERNACLE), Court street, between Second and Third, Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., pastor. Services, Sunday at 10½ o'clock a.m. and 8 p.m., and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Young Men's Prayer Meeting Monday at 8 o'clock p.m. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a.m. MARCUS COOPER, Supt.

SQUIRE FOLEY married two couples on Friday.

SEVEN marriage licences were returned last week.

PERSONAL.—Sam P. Rose, Esq., of the Tipton *Weekly Record*, is in the city.

FITZGERALD will have a hearing before Judge Hunter, on motion for bail, Monday.

CAPT. FRANK HICK'S residence, twenty miles from town, burned to the ground Friday evening.

TELEGRAMS REMAINING IN OFFICE AUGUST 9.—Lawrence & Gillmore, W. G. Wear & Co., and O. Turner.

THE WEATHER was a mixture of cloud and sunshine yesterday. Just enough rain to keep down the dust and make an evening promenade delightful.

ST. LAZARUS this evening again offers extra inducements to lovers of church music. Mr. Leo Wheat and several well known vocalists will assist the choir.

THE FISH in Blackfish lake seem to be inexhaustible. A party of four came back yesterday from a two days' fish in the waters, with over two hundred pounds of fish.

INFORMATION WANTED of William O. Monroe, carpenter by trade. Came to Memphis some three months since from Chicago. Any information left at police headquarters will be thankfully received by his son, who is very anxious to find him.

ST. PETER'S this morning will be the scene of a touching and impressive ceremony, as we stated yesterday. Seven young ladies of St. Agnes, will receive the habit of St. Dominic. The services begin at ten o'clock, or half an hour before the usual time of high mass.

THE SHOOTING of the burglar on Jefferson street on Friday night was briefly noticed in our issue yesterday morning. The weapon that Mr. Garibaldi laid out the marauder with is a curiosity—being a bell-mouthed escopete, "one of the old kind, brass mounted, and of such is the kingdom of heaven."

BOOTS AND SHOES.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Terry & Mitchell, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. They are now receiving their fall stock of goods, and have also on hand a large stock of seasonable goods, to which the attention of merchants is invited.

CHARLES PEEBLES, the notorious negro rough and cracksman, who was shot some three weeks ago, by Officer Sauerman, is in hockety again. He got on the rampage yesterday, and was lodged in the First district stationhouse. It is a pity that Sauerman's bullet had not been better aimed.

THE CHINA PALACE is the place where all good housewives should go to replace the ravages which time and careless servants *will* make in the best regulated China closets. Messrs. Lloyd, Clark & Co., the proprietors, offer also for sale every variety of preserving cans and jars, with all the very latest improvements. A call on them will amply repay any who intend preserving fruits this season.

EMMONS & SON, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street, have a perfect inundation of reading matter, Books, Novels, Magazines, Reviews, Papers—dailies, weeklies, and semi-weeklies—among which, received yesterday, are the New York Weekly, Clipper, Police Papers, Country Gentleman, New York Home Journal, Staats, Fireside Companion, Leslie's papers, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, Westminster Review, Ledger, Chimney Corner, and fifty others, and in sufficient numbers to supply the 60,000 people of Memphis with their Sunday reading.

CENTRAL CLUB.

Report of Regular Business Meeting.

At a meeting of the Central Democratic Club of Shelby County, held at the rooms of the club, Stillman block, on Saturday evening, August 8th, Albert Pike, President, in the chair, it was moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting be dispensed with.

On motion, it was ordered that a draft of twenty-five cents, payable to J. J. Murphy, Treasurer, be made on each and every member of the several Democratic Clubs of the county, and that the same be forwarded to the Secretaries of the said several clubs for collection.

The Committee on Custodian for Hall, reported the name of J. J. Butler as such custodian, which was received and adopted.

On motion, a committee, consisting of F. A. Nelson, Roland Savage and M. E. Cochran, was appointed by the chair to procure the permission of the city authorities for the erection of a Speaker's stand and benches for one thousand persons on the bluff, and report to the Club the result and cost of the same.

On motion, account for hall, benches, etc., approved by Hall Committee, amounting to $100 65, was allowed and ordered paid.

A communication from the Young Men's Bluff City Democratic Club, reporting organization, was received and ordered entered on the minutes.

A communication from the Huppertown Club, reporting organization, was received and ordered entered on the minutes.

On motion, APPEAL account was allowed.

On motion, Joseph Locke was appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, in place of Mr. W. C. McClure, resigned.

On motion, it was ordered that the members of the Committee on Enrollment of colored men, be each furnished a copy of the resolution creating said committee.

On motion, it was ordered that the President of the Club call upon the ladies of the county to present to the Club (for the use of the Democratic party) a suitable silk national flag.

On motion, it was ordered that Mr. T. A. Nelson be requested to fill the position on the Finance Committee vacated by Mr. M. J. Wicks.

On motion, it was ordered that a committee of five on correspondence be appointed, of which the President of the Club and Corresponding Secretary shall be additional members. Messrs. N. B. Forrest, W. T. Avery, P. T. Scruggs, M. C. Gallaway and William H. Stephens were appointed said committee.

The President announced Hon. W. H. Stephens and Hon. W. W. Coleman as speakers for next meeting. Whereupon the Club adjourned till 8½ o'clock p.m. Saturday next.

Feinanism.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Now that the subject of Feinanism is being ventilated, permit me to make a few remarks on the subject in your popular journal. The yoke of British rule has ever been galling to Irishmen. Our national dispositions and customs have always been trampled on, and our prosperity and welfare was never cared for. Many and grievous wrongs exist to account for the deep-rooted hatred with which we regard our tyrant rulers. Irish blood has foolishly been shed like water to maintain the power of England, and yet no spark of pity or sense of justice ever prompted her to give us even respect, much less rights. Some of the misrepresentatives of Irish constituencies have actually been seditious enough to beg a few thousand pounds to improve one of our harbors. A severe snubbing was the result! It has come to the point that Ireland must be wrested from England at the point of the bayonet, for otherwise she will ever be what she is now—the most impoverished and degraded country in Europe. But mere knowledge of wrongs effects nothing, mere assent that Irish grievances should be remedied are of no avail. In both particulars Irishmen are well posted. We want action and organization in Memphis. There are enough of Irishmen here to form a large and effective body—and no more patriotic Irishmen are to be found in the States. We want, however, trusted leaders, men of position and known integrity. The grand Fenian organization failed here before for want of trustworthy heads. Ireland must and shall be freed by us. The God of battles has been pleased to leave us at the mercy of the enemy for a long time, but the sunrise approaches when "old Ireland shall be free from the center to the sea." What are we doing here to bring this about? How are we vieing with our countrymen elsewhere? Do we await a British war? Thank Providence that is not far distant, but did it never occur to those who promise so much aid in that event that a good Fenian organization would hasten the matter on by showing England's rivals her weakness. And if England does make a concession to striving Ireland, it will be for fear of Fenianism. Why do not our leading Irishmen call a meeting? What course do they mean to pursue? Why should they leave it in the hands of incompetent men? There are in Memphis patriotic Irishmen of ability, intellect and wealth. It is their duty to see to anything which now or hereafter may benefit their country. If it be liable to be abused, let them see to it. I fearlessly invite any one to prove that Irishmen should not, to the best of their ability, support Fenianism. And if Irishmen do not so here, let them cease their cant about patriotism and love of country, and follow quietly their pursuit of gold. WOLF LOUE.

A GENIUS is said to have invented a new orator-extinguisher, the plan of which is as follows: It is a large sheet iron cone which fits into a grooved plate. The plate is fixed on the floor, and the cone fastened above by a chain of sufficient length to admit of its descending by the groove. It is so arranged that at the end of five minutes it falls and becomes almost air-tight. Every speaker is required to stand upon the plate, and informed of the time he can employ. If he exceeds five minutes, the cone falls and shuts the fellow under so that he can't extricate himself or be heard. We understand that the Central Club has ordered one of these machines to be placed permanently in the Stillman Hall. We hope every Club in the city will get one immediately. The reporters will get one immediately, they will willingly pay their share of the expense.

LIVERY STABLE.—Messrs. Digge & Wofford announce to the public that their stables on Main street, two doors south of Gayoso, are open for the transaction of all livery business, such as hiring saddle horses, buggies, carriages, etc. But more especially they would call attention to their accommodations for boarding horses by the week or month, and also the taking care of horses by the day. Planters and others riding their nags into the city will find it to their advantage to put them up with Messrs. Digge & Wofford.

THE FIGHTING MEN IN COUNCIL.

Immense Meeting of Ex-Confederates at the Greenlaw Opera House.

Moderation Counseled—Patriotic Resolutions.

Greenlaw Opera House was crowded almost to suffocation last night by the fighting men of the late Confederate army, who met in response to the calls in the daily papers of the last day or two, signed by "Ex-Rebel." They commenced to assemble at an early hour, and by eight o'clock the spacious auditorium was well filled, among the assembly being several ladies.

Col. R. J. Morgan was called to the chair, and in taking his seat briefly explained the motives which led to calling the meeting together. It was to get the sense of the fighting men of the Confederate army, in regard to the present condition of affairs, and their indorsement of the action of the ex-officers at Nashville lately.

On motion Capt. F. D. Stockton was appointed Secretary, and the members of the press present requested to assist him.

The following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents: Col. Logwood, Col. Mageveny, Gen. Rucker, Capt. Barbour, and Messrs. Wilkerson, Holland, Gough, McCulloch and Greenlaw.

On motion a committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting, and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Col. C. W. Heiskell, Col. H. C. King, Capt. Harvey Mathes, Col. Hutchinson and Capt. Luke Wright.

Gen. Rucker read a letter from Gen. Chalmers, regretting his inability to attend, and full of sentiment of lofty patriotism.

The committee retired to frame resolutions, and meantime Col. Mageveny was called upon and made a very sensible and stirring address. He was followed by Col. Logwood, Gen. Forrest, Gen. Rucker, Col. Morgan and Capt. Barbour.

At the close of Capt. Barbour's address, the committee reported a set of resolutions, which were read by their Chairman, Col. Heiskell:

At the close of the reading of the resolutions, Col. H. Clay King addressed the meeting in support of them for several minutes, and at the close of his address the resolutions were put to vote, and carried, with only one dissenting voice.

The house made long and loud calls for Judge Scruggs, who came forward and made a characteristic and happy speech.

The chair, at its close, introduced a Mr. Gillem, who was a Northern Union man, to the assemblage. Mr. Gillem addressed them briefly, amid much applause.

It was moved and carried that copies of the resolutions, as adopted, be furnished the APPEAL, *Avalanche* and *Ledger*, and that they, and every Conservative paper in Tennessee, be requested to publish them.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Greenlaw, for the use of the house, and, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

GREENWOOD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—The meeting last Friday evening was large and intelligent. The softness and beauty of the moonlight brought out the ladies, who always lend encouragement wherever they may condescend to meet the gentlemen.

After the report of the committee Gen. J. R. Chalmers, who was invited to become the orator of the evening, was introduced and responded in becoming terms.

At the conclusion of Gen. Chalmers' speech, Col. Thos. A. Logwood was called upon, and made a few brief but impressive remarks.

Mr. D. H. Poston moved an amendment to the Constitution which provided for an Executive Committee of five. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions, etc., to report at next meeting.

The Finance Committee reported an assessment of fifty cents *per capita*, for the present, which was promptly paid by the members present.

The members who were not present are requested to call at the Treasurer's (E. L. Hamlin's) office, No. 36 North Court street, and pay the same without delay.

We are pleased to see the interest manifested by the people of Greenwood in the good cause. The garden at the southern end of the Hernando street railroad is a most charming spot for their meetings. Its cool and pleasant shade and walks, comfortable seats, speaking stand, swings, etc., besides the beautiful illumination, rendering it a most attractive spot.

Ladies and gentlemen from the city are always freely invited, cars being directly at hand to return with them.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT.—A friend of ours, who made a narrow escape from being victimized out of his little savings—the proceeds of many an hour of hard work—by the failure of a banking institution a few days since, asked us what was the safest manner to invest it? After a little thought, we advised him to invest it in a non-forfeiting life insurance policy; for we have long since been convinced of the truthfulness of that remark of DeMorgan's: "There is nothing in the commercial world which approaches, even remotely, to the security of a well-established and prudently managed life insurance company." It is an historical fact that life insurance companies thrive on the ruins of other financial concerns, for by the mishaps of others, money is increased in value, and it is in money that these institutions deal. So, to make a long story short, we advised him to pay a visit to Messrs. McMahon & Otis, No. 43 Madison street, the agents of the ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and let them get him out a non-forfeiting policy—which, being a wise man, he did.

NASHVILLE AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY REOPENED.—We take pleasure in announcing the reopening of this popular route to Nashville, and feel sure that all visitors to our State capital will appreciate the following most excellent and convenient time table: Leave Memphis via Memphis and Ohio railroad at 4 a.m.; arrive at Nashville at 6:45 a.m. Returning, leave Nashville at 5:15 p.m; arrive at Memphis at 9:15 a.m. Just the hours to suit business or pleasure. Elegant new coaches, polite and experienced officials, sure connections, besides being 29 miles shortest, makes this by far the most desirable route.

D. B CLIFFE, Receiver.
F. S. RICHARDS, Gen Supt.
J. D. MANEY, G. P. A. au9 3t

CHARLEY P. WOOLDRIDGE.—The friends of this popular young gentleman, formerly of Marshall county, Miss., will find him hereafter at the house of Taylor & Rutland, Commission Merchants and Cotton Factors, No. 304 Front street. By strict attention to business he has already won the confidence of our people as he has always enjoyed that of those who have known him from his childhood. To them a visit to Memphis would be incomplete without seeing Charley, and it is to satisfy that wish that we mention where he may be found.

ON THE BLUFF.

The "buzzard's roost" was the scene of another high old nice-nasty assemblage of the "brayins and scents" of the community, last night. The crowd was pretty much the same as were present at the last grand rally—at least we imagine so. The big drum was there, and the fife was there, and the clarionet was there, and we know the "nigger on the woodpile" was there. We could not see them, it is true, for the assemblage was intended to be *an claire de la lune*, but the moon would not shine. That just suited the white (?) portion of the flock, for, like the wicked people that the Good Book tells about, "*they* love the darkness because their deeds are dark."

Speeches were made by several "eulid pussons." One of them said Beaumont was the only nigger now living, except the Devil and Tomeny, one of whom, *Carrol*, we believe, counseled moderation and peace, but the others stirred up and appealed to the worst passions of their brutish audience. We were driven off, as usual, before the meeting was half over, by the approach of the "embodiment of the scents" of the other branch of the fraternal party, who was there itemizing, but we understand that the crowd became rampant to go and attack the "Rebel" meeting. Their leaders were willing enough that the crowd should attack the "rats," if they would go it alone, but they did not care about going along with them just then. The attack was therefore postponed for the time being. Go on, *gentlemen!*

MORTUARY REPORT.—Child of J. Upshaw, 11 days, male, colored, spasms; child of R. Wilson, 1 month, female, colored, brain fever; G. A. Loesman, 66 years, male, white, typhoid fever; child of D. G. James, 7 years, male, white, congestion.

T. O. SMITH, Undertaker.

E. Higgins, 40 years, female, white, congestive fever; S. S. Russell, 18 months, female, white, congestive fever; P. McGilden, 84 years, female, colored, old age; D. Allvan, 70 years, female colored, debility; T. Kuna, 22 years, male, white, gun shot wound; Mrs. T. R. Hill, 60 years, female, white, disease of the heart.

FLAHERTY & WALSH, Undertakers.

P. Walker, 35 years, black male; Mrs. W. B. Waldran, 47 years, white female, congestive fever; J. Benibro, 25 years, black male; negro child, still-born; John Davis, 25 years, black male; N. Benson, 25 years, black female; L. Bings, 44 years, white male, consumption; W. Moor, 8 months, black male; J. Harris, 20 years, black male, consumption; C. Taylor, 43 years, black female, congestion; E. Neel, 34 years, black female, typhoid dysentery; M. Mitchell, 8 months, black female, gastro enteritis; W. Máximo, 9 years, black male, congestive fever; W. Sledge, 41 years, black male, congestive fever; W. C. Black burur, 48 years, white male; G. Bibless, 45 years, black male, gun-shot wound; J. L. Pam, 34 years, white male, consumption; C. Wessler, 82 years, black male, pistol shot.

MCCAFFREY & CORNELIUS, Undertakers.

H. S. McKnight, 12 years, female, white, varioloid; G. Smith, 34 years, male, white, trammoid titanus; M. Powers, 75 years, female, white, bilious fever; child of Mrs. Butler, 3 years, male, white; Mrs. Mullin, 50 years, white, dysentery; child of Mrs. Jackson, —, male, white, still born; Charles Spon, 1 year, male, white, spasms; M Valle, 55 years, male, white, congestive chill; H. Johnson, 8 months, male, black, teething; T. Dell, 25 years, male, black, congestive chill; E. Kodick, 1 year, female, black, teething; A. Williams, 1 year, female, black, pneumonia.

OWEN SMITH, Undertaker.

M. People, 20 years, female, black, dropsy; J. Correy, 75 years, male, white, ramollisment du cervesu; M. Jones, 7 years, female, white, congestion; unknown, 25 years, male, black, congestion of brain; N. Barsman, 2 years, male, white, congestion of brain; L. A. Boyd, 47 years, female, black, marasmus; A. Barren, 12 years, male, white, small pox; A. Brinden, 24 years, female, black, debility; infant of J. Iven, male, white, brain fever; J. Hagor, 25 years, male, black, dysentery; A. Lucas, 55 years, female, black, congestive chill; J. P. Avoio, 1½ years, male, white, dysentery; N. Nix, 35 years, male, white, dysentery.

J. C. HOLST & CO., Undertakers.

Whites, 23; negroes, 30; total, 53.

W. E. ROGERS, M. D., Health Officer.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

We wish you to say to our friends in the country that we now have on hand a large and well assorted stock of goods of all kinds, suited for the planter's use. We have a good stock of sugar, coffee, molasses, flour, bacon, and all other articles in the grocery line, which we are determined to sell as low as any house in the city. Also a good assortment of general staple dry goods, boots and shoes, and a variety of plantation goods. Our motto is "good goods at low prices." We invite our planting friends to come and see us when they visit the city. It is no trouble to show our goods, and we will guarantee that they will not go away dissatisfied.

We also wish you to say to the planters in DeSoto, Marshall and Panola counties, Miss., that we will give $250 for the first 500 pound bale of new cotton raised this year in either of these counties. And we will give the old time "keg of brandy" to the planter who brings us the first wagon load, or shipment, of five bales of this year's cotton. We wish to reward the energy and industry of the planter, and we make these offers to stimulate a generous rivalry and to see who is the most pushing and energetic planter in either of these counties.

TOBIN, LYNN & CO.,
345 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.
August 8, 1868.

ANOTHER MARAUDER GONE UP.—Mr. Harris, one of the county patrol, caught a negro stealing corn and potatoes in a patch near the big trestle of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, night before last. He halted him, but the darky wouldn't halt worth a cent, but drew a pistol on Mr. Harris, upon which, Mr. H. drew a bead on him, with a gun which he was carrying, and dropped him. Mr. Harris came into the city, and after an examination of the case, was found by Col. Beaumont only to have done his duty. The innate propensity of Grant voters in this region to steal, and get caught in the act, is causing an alarming decrease in their number.

A STRIKING LIKENESS.—If any of our readers are desirous of obtaining a first class photograph of themselves or any of their family, we would advise them to call on that promising young artist, Mr. Ed. Craven, at his gallery, over Clark's jewelry store, corner of Main and Madison streets. Mr. Craven takes pictures in any style, a splendid array of his productions being on exhibition at his studio, that would well repay a visit to any lover of the beautiful.

WE call attention of parents to Mr. Ward's first-class Seminary for Young Ladies at Nashville, which, in addition to its former advantages, now controls the complete apparatus of the University of Nashville. au9 4t

CASH GROCERY HOUSE.—Page & Co., 189 Poplar street, can sell their friends the best and freshest family supplies at very small profits, *for cash only*. They sell at no price for credit. They make no exceptions. Call, *with the greenbacks*, and get good bargains, with free delivery.

ACCUSED OF MURDER.—Dan Renfroe, a young man who shot a negro named Dock Hinton, on the 25th of last November, giving him a wound from which he afterwards died, was arrested yesterday and carried before 'Squire Black. It will be remembered that Renfroe was arrested at the time and carried before 'Squire Hall, on the charge of malicious shooting. He was discharged, and there the matter rested until the 5th inst., when Mr. Renfroe was again arrested, it is said, at the malicious instigation of some negroes. The case was being argued at a late hour yesterday evening, we were unable to learn with what result.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the week ending Saturday noon, August 8th, 1868, one hundred and six cases of the city poor were prescribed for and medicines furnished the same free of charge. But one death occurred among the number—a female (col.), aged fourteen years. Died of congestion.

WM. M. WILLSON, Physician in Ch'ge.

FOR THE CONVENTION.—Citizens and others who may wish to attend the Convention at Brownsville, on Monday, are informed that the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, with its accustomed liberality, has offered to issue half price tickets to all who may wish to go. Fare for the round trip, $3.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the card in another column, of Messrs. F. Lane & Co., Cotton Factors, whose office is on the corner of Union and Front street. These gentlemen are well known to our business community, and we have no hesitancy in recommending them to all of our business friends.

GRAND OPENING LUNCH at the Eldorado Beer Hall on Monday at 10 o'clock a.m. The friends of something good at the table, as well as *at the bar*, are requested to satisfy themselves of the same at the Eldorado. Come one, come all, to 43 Jefferson street, at any time. au9 2t

A MAD DOG was not killed yesterday, but we saw a cur in a predicament that would have warranted him in getting mad. Some wretch had tied an old tin coffee pot to his tail, and he was making lightning time up Gayoso street.

THE Committee appointed to make arrangements with the railroad for conveying delegates to and from the Brownsville Convention, would state that delegates can leave Memphis on regular train on the 10th, at 7 o'clock a.m., reaching Brownsville at 10 a.m. A special train will then be provided to return, leaving Brownsville at 5:30 p.m., the same day, charging half fare for round trip.

J. J. DUPOSE,
M. D. L. STEWART,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.

WRAPPING PAPER.—If you would save your money, go to Brown & Dillard's, Sole Agents, 214 Front street, and examine their stock. They have all grades of the finest article Wrapping Paper, and are selling below Cincinnati prices. jy29 1m

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3taw1f

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

WANTED daily at the Southern Hotel, corner Beal and Main streets, fresh country eggs, chickens, butter, vegetables and fruit. au1 tf

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 20, 1868.

Messrs. W. B. Wiggs & Co.:

Gentlemen: For several years I was troubled more or less with Piles, for which complaint I was treated by the best physicians to no purpose; indeed, I gradually became worse, until at last I began to despair of relief from any source. While in this condition I was recommended to try your Buckeye Salve. Making up my mind to try it, I am now happy to say that it had the desired effect, as I am now well and hearty, for which I am indebted to your wonderful remedy. Yours, truly,

F. L. WARNER.

Upon receipt of $1 00 a bottle of this Salve will be mailed, free of postage.

WANTED, 100 gentlemen day boarders at the Southern Hotel. au1 tf

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 8, 1868.

The feeling in money matters to-day is but a counterpart of that of yesterday. We know of no change whatever, except that there is more inquiry for M. & C. R. R. stock to fill Eastern orders. Holders are asking 55½, which is above the limit, we presume, as a very fair amount could be had at that figure, but there were no sales. City bonds are dull and nominal, as are all other securities, owing to the demand for money for business purposes and the many opportunities of investment which present themselves, of a safer character than bonds and stocks, while the political complexion of affairs are so much obscured.

Exchange remains scarce and in good demand at former rates.

Gold closed to-day in New York at 147¼c. Dealers in this market report offerings light, with no outside demand. Buying at 145c. Selling at 146@147c.

The New York stock exchange quotations at noon to-day were as follows: Coupons of '81, 15¼; do '62, 14¾; do '64, 10¾; do '65, 12¼; do new issue, 8¾; do '67, 8¾; 10-40s, 9½; 7-30s, both series, none; Government bonds, firm; old Tennessees, none; new do, 62.

City Scrip is very dull. Only a few of our brokers are disposed to buy. We quote at 72@74c buying. Selling at 77@80c.

County Warrants are unchanged, with light transactions. Dealers take small amounts at 50@53c and sell at 55@58c.

Police Scrip is in fair demand. Buying at 72@73c. Selling at 75@76c.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day was firmer at the opening—Uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¼d—and was buoyant at noon, with quotations advanced ¼

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

"HE'S SOME ONE'S BAIRN."

BY MARY E. POPE.

[A youth who had committed a dreadful crime, on his way to execution, was assailed by the furious execrations of the populace; but one old woman said to those around her: "Hush! he's some one's bairn!"]

Dark, mountain waves of guilt may roll
Their surges o'er the felon's soul;
Of God's blest image on his face
May scarce remain one feeble trace;
Wild, demon passions there may set
Their frightful lineaments; but yet
" He's some one's bairn,"—to some wrung heart
Thy curse will speed a poisoned dart.

He was some woman's tender babe;
Close to a loving bosom laid,
He drew life's pure stream from a breast
That lulled him into sinless rest;
A father's proud, delighted eye
Dwelt on his face with fair hopes high—
Their breaking hearts in mercy spare,—
"He's some one's bairn!"—forbear! forbear!

Think how some gentle mother's ear
With joy that ne'er had known a fear,
Delighted each sweet stammering word
Upon his infant lips once heard.
The church's aisle in pure faith trod
And consecrated him to God;
But o'er his path the tempter crossed—
" He's some one's bairn," ruined and lost.

A father may have lured astray
His feet from virtue's heavenward way;
Taught him his mother's care to mock,
The youthful soul's first, rudest shock;
Held to his lips the tempting bowl
That in its Lethe drowned his soul.
" He's some one's bairn,"—leave him to God,
E'en now he feels the chastening rod!

Or, oh! more cruel still, more sad!
No mother may have blessed the lad—
Taken before his infant heart
Could know the bliss her cares impart,
A step-dame never sought to win
To ways of virtue, warned of sin.
In pity, then, oh! spare the boy—
" He's some one's bairn " in Aiden's joy.

It may be, 'mid this hooting crowd,
Stunned by these curses fierce and loud,
Some shrinking form, some breaking heart,
Waits till the pulse of life depart—
With pallid lips and faltering breath
Prays for the kindly hand of death—
That bleeding soul, oh! wouldst thou crush?
" He's some one's bairn," those curses hush.

Thou canst not know how in this hour
The guilty soul may feel the power
Of long unheeded prayers and love,
Leading it now in thought above—
How penitence, before unfelt,
The hardened heart e'en now may melt.
Respect the hour; give time to prayer:
" He's some one's bairn,"—forbear! forbear!

SAINT MARY'S, 1854.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Selection of Officers.

Within the body of the Lodge Masonic instruction is becoming an exceedingly scarce article. As the applicants increase it gradually diminishes, until now, at least in this jurisdiction, it is whittled down to the little end of nothing. "The literature of Freemasonry," says the Rev. J. N. McJilton, "presents a theme for consideration which claims the interest of every intelligent Craftsman," and yet the Masters of our Lodges, who ought to be fully impressed with the importance of this fact, either entirely neglect it, or take such a limited view of it as to make the attempt to convey information ridiculous. Some there are within our knowledge, we regret to say it, who seem to consider that their time is too precious to be employed other than in repeating like parrots the prescribed rituals in the Lodge; the real intent and meaning whereof they hardly comprehend; and others, again, who are absolutely too lazy and indolent to devote one evening a month, or even a quarter, in illustrating the symbols of the Order, teaching lessons of morality, or, in fact, communicating that information which every initiate is entitled to, and ought to have a knowledge of. In a *brochure* which has recently been issued, and whose author visited our Lodges prior to 1850–51, says, in writing to the Representative of the Grand Lodge of New York at the Grand Lodge of Saxony, "in all the Lodges which I have visited, I have observed, to use a mild phrase, such a lack of comprehension of the mission of Masonry, that I have witnessed the meetings with astonishment, and turned away from them in sadness and utter disappointment." This picture is not too highly colored, for out of the more than one hundred Lodges in the city of New York, there is but one—Atlantic Lodge—that has a Historical Society attached to it. The truth is, our Lodges are too much given to *forms*, which are nothing but the types of purposes and principles, which latter are the body and soul of Masonry: and the officers, as a general thing, consider that being able to perform the ceremonies of initiation and advancement according to the prescribed ritual, which almost yearly is remodelled, and being letter perfect in the lectures attached to the same, is all that is required, and that it is of little consequence even that these ceremonies should be repeated otherwise than with rapidity, and without any emotional expression whatever. This state of facts cannot be denied; indeed, it is deplored by members of the Craft who expect something more than a motley mixture of scriptural texts, moral sentences, prayers, legends without any historical basis, and puerile definitions, which are often at variance with the culture of this enlightened age, and with the æsthetic sense of educated men, lacking unity of argument; and causing searchers after real light to gradually cease their attendance for more congenial pursuits. And yet these latter are the very persons, in a great measure, to blame by such neglect of duty, which they covenanted to perform. The remedy is in their own hands; and if they will but do their part, and demand at the hands of their fellow members that justice should be done, the majority will be found ready and willing to second their efforts, and by the selection of competent and zealous Masters and other officers, gradually but surely accomplish the great object. It is an outrage, a gross wrong and an insult to the Fraternity to elect Brethren to offices who are incompetent to discharge all their duties. No language can be too strong to censure or condemn a practice so injurious in its effects, not only to the Lodge, but to the Craft generally; for it is the election of such representatives to the Grand Lodge which leads in that body to nine-tenths of the senseless and frivolous debates which occupy its time and squander its funds. The ritual they know as a schoolboy does his lesson, but of the history, jurisprudence, or philosophy of Masonry, they are in a state of blissful (to them) ignorance. As the season of the year has now arrived when members of our Lodges will be called upon to select officers for the year to come, we would fraternally call their attention to the responsibilities which rests upon them of making such a choice as will reflect credit upon themselves and their Lodges, and the Order. I wish them to bear in mind this one fact, that next to opening the door of the Lodge to the unworthy, more discredit has been brought upon the institution by the election of officers ignorant of their duties than by aught else; let them determine not to be influenced by friendship in favor of any Brother, or by the dangerous doctrines of rotation in office, but to be guided solely by the competency of those they elevate. Let our advice be followed and the increased respectability of the Lodge will be apparent, inasmuch as its position and standard are determined by the intelligence of its officers.

Royal and Select Masters.

At the late annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of New York, a proposition was offered to resume control of the Cryptic Degrees, which proposition was referred to the Grand Council, with the request that they lay the subject before the General Grand Chapter.

We cannot of course foresee what disposition may ultimately be made of the subjects but we confess to an inability to perceive on what ground the proposed exercise of authority can reasonably be placed. For many years the degrees were nominally under control of the various Royal Arch Chapters, and were rarely if ever heard of, as is the case with the appendant orders of Masonic Knighthood, the Commanderies of which in the State of New York, at least, have full power and authority to confer the aforesaid appendant orders, but rarely if ever enter upon upon the privilege. Nothing having come of the Royal and Select Degrees in Chapters, Councils of those degrees were established with the tacit if not open consent of the Chapters. In many of the States Grand Councils have been permanently established, under whose auspices the degrees have been systematized and a regular system of government established. In all the Councils under this arrangement candidates at their reception and officers at their installation have covenanted to maintain and support the constitutions of their respective Grand Councils. Now, if the Grand Chapters attempt to resume authority over the degrees of Royal and Select Masters there will be a conflict of authority, because it is hardly in the nature of things that the Grand Council should be willing to give up their organizations and allow the degrees to drift back into the uncertain custody of the Chapters, and still less likely that they will allow them to be taken away by force, without at least doing battle for the maintenance of their privileges. Meanwhile there would be two sources of supply, and as under the abnormal excitement the stream would run faster than usual from each, it follows that for a time at least there would be such an influx of Cryptic Masons as the world and the balance of humanity have not seen. If now we take into consideration the fact that the degrees are no part of the original Royal Arch system, but have been taken bodily from the Ancient and Accepted Rite tacked on to our system as side degrees, we shall see that the original proprietor might, if so minded, institute a claim far more valid than either or both the others. That up to this time no such claim has been made is, in our judgment, conclusive proof that it is not the intention of the Supreme Council to interfere. But the claims of the other bodies are thus reduced to a level, with the advantage, if any, rather on the side of the Councils, from the fact of their more perfect knowledge of the degrees and greater facilities for conferring them. So far, then, as our Grand Chapter is concerned, it would appear that it would be wise to let the subject alone. There is the more reason for this course in the fact that at least one State Grand Council has already taken measures to dissolve its existence, an undertaking in which they are likely to succeed, and as success is apt to bring imitators, one which in all probability will be followed until the several Grand Councils become extinct or at least inactive. We have no wish to disguise our hope that such a consummation may eventually be reached, because we are in favor of keeping the American system as compact as possible, and encouraging a tendency to contraction rather than expansion. Under this idea we have been and still are in favor of dropping the degree of the Past Master from the Chapter and placing it in the sole custody of actual Masters of symbolic Lodges, to be conferred by them on such only as have been duly elected to preside over regular Lodges of Master Masons. Public sentiment appears to be extending in this direction, and we have only to wait a time with patience to reach the end in view.—*National Freemason.*

A Haunted House in England.

An English journal, *Pulman's Weekly News*, has the following:

"The haunted house at Muchelney is one of those extraordinary cases which puzzle the scientific, furnish food to the superstitious, and excite the sneers of the supercilious and would-be knowing. The farmhouse, an old substantial one, stands alone at the entrance to the village Muchelney, about three miles from Langport. Its only occupants are Mr. Traves, his housekeeper, and a young servant girl. Soon after Christmas last, a slight shock of earthquake, as supposed, was felt in the neighborhood, and since then the farmhouse has been the scene, from time to time, of the noises and manifestations before described in these columns. The most common form is a noise resembling at first the running of fingers over a hollow partition, or as if passing rapidly up stairs, and always ending abruptly with a kind of discharge as loud as that of a rifle, but with no reverberation whatever—merely a dead thud—often followed successively, kept up at intervals for days together, and then becoming silent for weeks. For some time the tin cover of a copper in the kitchen was wont to be thrown violently off upon the floor, and the bells about the house to be set ringing. But these are at present quiet; and the newest manifestation is in one of the passages, where a clock stands with a table near against the wall, and over it some bridle-bits hung upon nails. About a fortnight since, during Mr. Traves' absence in the hayfield, the housekeeper and servant were alarmed by the table being suddenly turned violently upside down and the bits thrown off the nails upon which they were hung. The females immediately summoned Mr. Traves, who came in, and expressed his determination to judge for himself, took a seat near the table and watched. He had not been seated five minutes ere the table was again suddenly dragged, as it were, along the floor, and dashed down. We plainly saw the breakage which resulted, and heard the story from Mr. Traves' own mouth. It was only one of several stories of an equally startling nature. The mysterious part is that the walls are entirely unshaken and the floors undisturbed."

—Capt. Wm. Hart, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of New Albany, Ind., on Monday, by a majority of 148 out of a vote of 9029.

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☞ Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand.

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THOMPSON, SYKES & CO.,

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☞ Accounts of sales promptly made out and proceeds paid over to consignors immediately after the sale of the goods.

Consignments respectfully solicited. aul tf

WASH. S. TAYLOR. W. L. RADFORD. W. E. MCGUIRE

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C. W. LEWIS. C. T. GEOGHEGAN.

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GREENVILLE, MISS.

☞ Liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Cotton and Produce. feb25 6m

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WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and former customers that we have engaged with Messrs. Howell, Wood & Co., at our old stand, and can be found there at all times with an elegant stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. We flatter ourselves that we are acquainted with the wants of our people, and have determined to devote our time and energy to this our old and favorite location. We therefore hope our friends will call and renew their trade at the old stand of Speed, Denoho & Strange. Respectfully,

J. H. SPEED,
J. P. STRANGE.

Memphis, July 13, 1868. jy13 1mdaw

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S GRIST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.

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FOR SALE two complete sets of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, from vol. 1 to vol. 31 inclusive. One set almost entirely new. Apply to [jy2] J. E. PIKE.

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INSURES LIVES AND ADJUSTS AND PAYS losses promptly. Its principal business is with southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses.

Net Assets, February 1, 1868...$256,917 94

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feb18

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feb4 6m

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Collections taken on all accessible points, and remittances promptly made.

My connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as President, requiring my entire attention, compels me to resign the Presidency of the above institution. My interest as Stockholder and Director will remain as heretofore. I ask a continuance of the confidence and patronage of my old friends and the public, which heretofore has been so generously bestowed.

jy11 1m M. J. WICKS.

To Farmers.

WE are prepared to furnish SACKS, and devote our special attention to the

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—OF THE—

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—AND—

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Baltimore, Md., on the

First Day of July, 1868,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

ASSETS:

	Par val.	Market value.
U. S. 5 20 Bonds	$145,000	$163,775 00
2d National Bank Stock	6,400	8,5 0 00
51 " " "	10,000	10,00 00
Exchange " "	10,000	10,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Stock	10,000	20,000 00
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Bonds	15,000	14,000 00
Annapolis Water Loan	5 000	5,000 00
Tennessee State Bonds	20,000	22,500 00
Virginia State Bonds	3,000	15,000 00
	$209 400	$275,775 00
Bills discount'd secur'd by collateral		2,85 46
Office build'g clear of encumbrance		21,000 00
Accrued interest		6 9 6 34
Weybassett National Bank		415 22
Notes for Marine premiums		123,300 14
Cash on hand and due by Agents		74,271 82
		$505 0 3 98

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock, all paid up	$250,000 00
Losses adjusted but not due	37,508 77
Losses reported—estimated	47,856 46
Estimated am't to reinsure Fire Risks, " " Marine "	90,766 56 68,286 53
Bills payable	10,0 0 00
Dividend unpaid	487 50
2d National Bank	108 26
	$505,093 98

STATE OF MARYLAND, } ss.
City of Baltimore. }

The undersigned, John W. Randolph, President, and Henry C. Jones, Secretary, being duly sworn, do severally upon their oaths certify and say, that they are respectively the President and the Secretary of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, that the foregoing statement contains a just and true statement and exhibit of the standing and condition of said company on the 1st day of July, 1868.

JOHN W. RANDOLPH, President.
HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to this 17th day of July, 1868, before me, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore.

[Signed] E. F. FLAHERTY, J. P.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, July 25, 1868.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the United States Insurance Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that G. W. L. CROOK, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said United States Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller Tenn.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Gen'l Agent,

jy29 1m Rooms 279 1-2 Main Street.

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE, No. 513 Olive Street, ST. LOUIS.

D. A. JANUARY, President.
JAS. H. LUCAS, Vice-Preside't.
WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.
J. S MILLER, Ass't Secretary.
WM. N. BENTON, Gen'l Agent.

DIRECTORS:

James H. Lucas, Samuel Willi, Theodore Lavielle, Henry H. Berry, Robert K. Woods, Jules Valle, Geo. K. Robinson, Robert E. Carr, John F. Thornton, David K. Ferguson, Hon. John Hogan, Henry Overstolz, Nicholas Scheffer, William T. Gay, Wm. C. Jamison, R. P. Hanenkamp, L. H. Baker, D. A. January, Wm. J. Lewis, F. Rozier, jr., Jacob Tamm.

Assets, June 1, 1868, over $3,000,000

Issues Policies on ALL THE MOST APPROVED NON-FORFEITING PLANS, on as good terms be any Company.

No Restrictions upon Acclimated Persons, or to RESIDENCE OR TRAVEL.

MEMPHIS BOARD OF REFERENCE;

Wormeley, Joy & Co., Aydlett, Robinson & Co., S. M. Webb & Co., Toof, Phillips & Co., Lacey & Mechen, N. Coronna, A. E. Frankland, Jacob Alexander, C. App, Vance & Anderson, General N. B. Forrest, General J. R. Chalmers, Hon. Joseph E. Wormley, Judge J. P. Caruthers, Rev. S. H. Ford, D.D., Rev. J. R. Graves, Judge Phineas T. Scruggs, Galloway, Hampton Co., DeSoto Insurance Com'pany.

AGENCY OFFICE IN MEMPHIS—No. 43 Madison street, Kit Williams' Block.

McMAHON & CO.'S,
State Agents for West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and North Louisiana.
N. S. CTIS. J. H. McMAHON

je21 3m

INSURANCE.

Ire & Inland Navigation Risks

MEMPHIS INSURANCE AGENCY,

22 Madison Street.

THE FOLLOWING STAUNCH, RELIABLE and well known Insurance Companies are represented at the Memphis Insurance Agency, No. 22 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.:

ÆTNA OF HARTFORD.

Assets.....$ 4,833,543
Total Losses Paid.....21,271,972

HARTFORD OF HARTFORD.

INCORPORATED, A.D., 1810.

Assets.....$2,026,220

H. A. LITTLETON, Agent.

HOME OF NEW YORK.

Assets.....$3,623,896

SECURITY OF NEW YORK.

Assets.....$1,477,877

ENTERPRISE OF CINCINNATI.

Capital.....$1,000,000

Vredenburgh & Sylvester, Ag'ts.

Losses Paid at this Agency.

☞ Applications for Marine and Accident Insurance promptly attended to. jel7 3m

GAS FIXTURES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 12 Lights,
Pendants, 1 and 2 Lights,
Brack ets, 1 and 2 Lights,
Pillars and Globes,

Latest styles of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated manufacture, for sale at Factory Prices.

jy7 dau tf FULLEN & HANCOCK.

THEO. HOERNER,

Graduated Chemist and Druggist,

54 AND 56 REAL STREET, CORNER SECOND, Memphis, Tenn. Particular attention paid to the Prescription and Analytical departments, and besides all the articles usually kept in a well stocked Drug Store. Particular attention is paid to the Prescription Department, and also to Chemical Analytical examinations in any line. MYRODA WATER is unsurpassed by any in the city, as the syrups are only made from fresh fruits. jy27 3m

EDUDATIONAL.

MEMPHIS FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 2d, at No. 169 Madison street.

For circulars or catalogues, apply at Young's Bookstore or at the Seminary.

aug2 1m Mrs. ANNIE D. HAILE, Principal.

HAILE'S

English and Classical School,

FOR BOYS,

NO. 303 THIRD STREET.

THE Fall Session will open SEPTEMBER 1st. For circulars apply at the DeSoto Bank, People's Insurance Company, Young's Bookstore, and at my residence, 168 Madison street.

aug2 1m A. J. HAILE, Principal.

Memphis Female College.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—We shall organize the FORM S in this College, according to previous announcement, for the ensuing scholastic year of forty weeks, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. For circulars, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal at the College, or at the bookstores.

jy28 1m&3 M. A. F. MORGAN, Principal.

Science Hill Female Academy,

Shelbyville, Ky.

THIS Institution, situated in one of the most quiet, healthful and pleasant towns of Kentucky, within a short distance of Louisville, with which it has every day communication by stage and rail, offers to the public the accumulated advantages of more than forty years successful operation. The forty-seventh (57th) semi-annual session will open on Monday, September 7, 1868. For catalogues or special information address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.

jy28 1m

LaGrange Female College,

LaGRANGE, TENN.,

50 MILES east of Memphis, on Charleston Railroad. Will open 1st September and close 1st July next. Cheapest College in the West.

Cash items for five months:

Board in Coll ge (all in nine).....$ 00 00
All English, Latin and Mathematics.....21 00
Modern (on any instrument) with use of instrument.....25 00
Modern Languages.....10 00
Vocal Music and Incidentals, no charge.

jy29 2m J. D. MEREDITH, President.

Shelbyville Male High School.

THE Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will open on 1st Monday of September, 1868. TERMS FOR SCHOOL YEAR, CLOSING JUNE 5, 1869, PAYABLE ONE-HALF IN ADVANCE:

For Day Pupils.....$ 75 00
For Boarders.....50 00

It is the desire of the Principal to direct his attention conscientiously and faithfully to the mental and moral training of those committed to his care; and in order to accomplish this object more effectually, the number of boarders will be limited to six and the number of day pupils to thirty.

Good boarding can be gotten with private families at from $4 50 to $5 00 per week.

For information as regards discipline, course of instruction, etc., apply for circular.

J. W. DODD, A.M., Principal,
Shelbyville, Kentucky.

jy29 1m

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of September next, with a full and superior Faculty (as usual) in all the departments. In addition to the branches usually taught, arrangements have been made for a full course of lessons in PHYSICAL CULTURE according to the system of Dio Lewis. This places the State Female College, in this respect, in advance of any other school at the South, and parents, both at home and abroad, will soon come to see its beneficial effects.

The City Railroad Cars now run out to the College, and render city patronage perfectly practicable. Parents and guardians in the city will find on inquiry that they can enjoy the benefits of this superior school and make a saving—even when car-fare is added—of 2 to 3 per cent. on tuition bills. For particulars or catalogues address, C. COLLINS, aul 5w Comptroller. President.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSION

—OF THE—

Academy of the Sacred Heart.

THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION in Missouri, established in 1819, will commence its Session on TUESDAY, September 1st. For further particulars apply to

MADAME M. J. GALLAWAY, Superior,
St. Louis, Missouri.

jy28 3w

LEDDIN'S

Business College

No. 286 Main St.

Open the entire Year for the Reception of Students.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

The most thorough instruction will be given in Commercial and Exchange calculations, Mental and practical Arithmetic, &c.

The Penmanship Department of the College is open from 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., until September 1st.

☞ A separate Department for Ladies.

jy5 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Lexington, Virginia.

THE next session opens 3d Thursday in September, 18 8, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT,

With Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Language and Literature, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2. Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Literature and Philosophy; 4. Faculty of Law. In each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of *Master of Arts* is open alike to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred; also, *Professional Diplomas* of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. By the aid of a full corps of assistant Professors, provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

EXPENSES.—All necessary expenses need not exceed $625.

For full particulars apply to

jy30 1w E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT).

Col. B. T. P. ALLEN, Superintend't,

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

THE 23d Academical year of this Institute will begin on Monday, September 7, 1868.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per session of nine months.

Refer to Messrs. Parker Ward & Co., Memphis, Tenn., from whom Catalogues may be had.

For special information, address Col. B. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. je12 daw3m

Florence Synodical Female College

THIS Institution, which has long enjoyed a very high reputation among the female colleges of the South, is situated at Florence, Ala., which is admitted to be one of the most delightful and salubrious towns in the southwest. It is very easy of access. A branch of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs from Tuscumbia to South Florence. Its President, Rev. Dr. WM. H. MITCHELL, is well known as one of the ablest teachers in the country. Next session will commence on the 8th day of September next.

For further particulars apply to the President. jy1 1mdaw

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Session of Studies in the St. Louis University

Will Open September 7th.

This Institution is the oldest seat of learning in the West, having been established in 1829.

The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

For Catalogue, etc., apply to

REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J.,
President St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

jy21 Stawt sept7

IUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on MONDAY, the 31st August, under the continued superintendence of the subscriber, assisted in the Literary Department by Miss. DOUGLASS. Every department will be filled with able teachers. Mr. and Mrs. TEPE still continue in the Music Department. "To our friends desiring repose and exemption from many of their PECULIAR ANNOYANCES, our location is especially attractive." Many families purpose settling among us this fall to educate their children. For further particulars apply for a Circular to Rev. J. E. DOUGLASS, Iuka, Miss.

jy2 tf

Virginia Military Institute,

Lexington, Virginia.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of 10 additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st september.

Circulars will be sent on application.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

mal3

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

WHEREAS, John Overton did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated November 19, 1859, in favor of W. Bell, at 12 months after date, for $2000 00; one dated November 10, 1859, at 18 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $2500 00; and one dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, in favor of Wm. Bell, for $3000 00: and A. F. Hopkins did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of Wm. Bell, as follows: One dated January 6, 1860, at eleven months after date, for $2250 00; one dated December 6, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1750 00; one dated March 12, 1860, at 12 months after date, for $800 00; one dated March 17, 1860, at ten months after date, for $600 00; one dated March 19, 1860, at 60 days after date, for $750 00; one dated December 10, 18 9, at 12 months after date, for $1500 00; one dated April 9, 1860, at 7 months after date, for $1000 00; and Thomas Bibb did draw his accommodation bills on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, viz: One dated December 27, 1859, at 12 months after date in favor of himself; the said Thomas Bibb, for $2000 00; and one dated December 5, 1859, in favor of Thomas Bibb, at 12 months after date, for $2000 00; and N. C. Brinkley did draw his accommodation bill on A. M. Hopkins, New Orleans, in favor of R. P. Brinkley, dated December 28, 1859, at 12 months after date, for $1967 00; and A. M. Hopkins & Co. did make their note in favor of A. M. Hopkins, dated May 26, 1858, at 10 months after date, for $5334 77, which was held by A. & J. Dennison & Co., on which said A. M. Hopkins did pay the sum of $500 00.

And whereas, in order to secure and save harmless the said John Overton, Thomas Bibb, S. C. Brinkley and A. F. Hopkins, the drawers resp